The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,191 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

[illegible] FRIDAY.
[illegible] 10th Oct.
[illegible] 17th "
[illegible] 24th "
Atkinson....31st "
Surrey....7th Nov.
Colo....14th "
Arcoluch....21st "
Thompson. 28th "

[illegible] to London via Marseilles. By the vessels at Suez.

[illegible]'s Dockyard, [illegible] to convey

STEAM TO CHUSAN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

[illegible] On 1884.
[illegible] 17th Oct.
[illegible] 31st "
[illegible] 14th Nov.
[illegible] by reduced rates

For [illegible] apply to
JOHNSON,
[illegible] P. & O. S. N. Company.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

CIRCULAR TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental [illegible] at reasonable terms; and are available for six months. Tickets [illegible] Passengers to travel [illegible] by the Mail Steamer and Rail by [illegible] from Marseilles to London occupies about 42 hours.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks [illegible] accommodation, and the voyage to the former [illegible] In accordance [illegible] are made in fair weather (21 days) [illegible] journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 42 hours.

Passengers booked [illegible] the Continent [illegible] Marseilles.

Fares to Marseilles, by the [illegible] and Rail:—First Class Rs. 370. Second Class Rs. 270.

Rates for [illegible] cargo, for particulars of which [illegible] information on the services, apply to

F. E. JOHNSON,
[illegible] Agent for the Peninsular and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 3rd [illegible], 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

Regular Mail Steamers

leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each [illegible] calling at ADEN, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 5th of [illegible] month to BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports in Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, for Second Class Rs. 300. Only Second Class respectively between [illegible] Ports. Infants [illegible] allowed free. Children over [illegible] under [illegible] years, half fare. Parcels will be allowed [illegible] Passengers will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamers.

A discount of 5, 7½ and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning with [illegible] and twelve months respectively from the date of booking.

The following are the First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILA [illegible] Tons, H.P. [illegible] On Saturday, 1st Nov.
ABBAZIA [illegible] 2,000 [illegible] on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch [illegible] between 10 and 11 [illegible] on the Bay of [illegible] with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway [illegible] available for 17 days, to London via Calais [illegible] Italian ports from Genoa and Marseilles are issued for [illegible]

For Handbooks [illegible] and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
[illegible] Round, Nicol Road Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

The new first-class steamer [illegible]ANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 [illegible] power, will LEAVE BOMBAY [illegible] MARSEILLES, direct on the 20th October. [illegible] Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 12 years [illegible] Under 10, half fare.
Deck Passage [illegible] Marseilles to London are as follows:—

To Calais and Dover [illegible] 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe [illegible] 1st class, £ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy [illegible] will be delivered in London [illegible] Followed by the passage ticket.

For [illegible] apply to

SAJJI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Classes.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
[illegible] (new)	C. [illegible]	4,100	550	29th Oct.
MELITA	C. [illegible]	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	C. [illegible]	4,000	550	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
THROUGH OR BRINDISI	Rs. 665	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS [illegible] now issued available for SIX months to the following [illegible]			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
THROUGH OR BRINDISI	Rs. 1,197	Rs. 490	

Ample [illegible] meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY [illegible] on the 1st and [illegible] and also the 4th [illegible] month.

The Company's steamers [illegible] in attendance at [illegible] Railway [illegible] on board of [illegible] passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	[illegible]	4,000	650	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received [illegible] on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Insured by the General Insurance Company, Limited, [illegible] Branch.

For further particulars [illegible] freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Bruce House, 50, Cheapside-gate-street, Bombay, June 26th, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

		About
CLAN FORBES	[illegible] Conde	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	[illegible] Keeley	12th Nov.
CLAN MACRAE	[illegible] Pallie	22nd do.
CLAN STEWART	[illegible] Cameron	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	[illegible] Wilson.	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

These steamers carry a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines [illegible] on board at moderate rates.

Passengers have splendid accommodation for first-class [illegible]

Passage money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINDLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

[illegible] AND Co., BOMBAY,
[illegible] Co., CALCUTTA,
[illegible] AGES by P. & O. Steamer
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[illegible] are to be
[illegible]rt Trust at
[illegible] November,
[illegible]y Tender

[illegible]SON,
[illegible] Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 13th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 Tons, on 10th October, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS.

THE superiority of the Company's imports is so well and widely known throughout India, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per dox. Rs.	16, 20, 24, 25, 28, 38.
PORTS	" "	18, 24, 33.
CHAMPAGNES	" "	27, 34, 50, 55.
CLARETS	" "	10, 1 16, 21, 26, 32.
SAUTERNES	" "	17, 21, 30.
BURGUNDIES	" "	17, 18, 21, 23, 30, 38.
HOCKS	" "	17, 20, 23, 27, 33, 35, 42.
MOSSELES	" "	30, 34, 41.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY	per dox. Rs.	25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 54.
WHISKY	" "	20, 21, 224.
GIN	" "	16, 17, 18, 20.
RUM	" "	224.

LIQUEURS.

Per Bottle.....Rs. 2½, 3, 3½, 3½, 5½, 7.

BITTERS, ALES, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

Detailed Priced Lists on Application to

TREACHER AND CO, Limited.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE

Will receive by the next mail

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
LETTS'S DIARIES for 1885,
Of all sorts and Sizes,
AND
BEST CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MECHANICAL CARDS
of assorted varieties.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
26, Meadow-street.
Bombay, 8th October, 1884.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
FIRST CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of £2 per share is made payable at this office on or before the 3rd November next.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Bombay, 8th October, 1884. Acting Agent.

NEW HORSES ARRIVED.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES ARRIVED on SATURDAY last, by the s.s. Henry Balkow, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, and Racers.

ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 cast iron C. SOCKETS and 3,000 cast iron C. SOLE-PLATE will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Store Yard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1884, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director General of Telegraphs.

2. It is optional with the Director General to accept the Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any tender altogether, without assigning any reason for so doing.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specification and drawings can be had, at the office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent of Government Telegraph Stores.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the WORK of FILLING in LOW-LYING GROUND, and CONSTRUCTING OPEN SURFACE DRAINS in the Compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders, duly signed, sealed, and endorsed, to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 14th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, 6th October, CHANGES will be made in the train service between HOTGI and GADAG as under, viz:—

1. The Up mixed train will leave Hotgi for Gadag at 5-45 a.m. instead of at 5-40 a.m.; and will arrive at Gadag at 7-5 p.m. instead of 7-3 p.m.

2. The Down mixed train will leave Gadag at 6-15 a.m. instead of 7-3 a.m.; and will arrive at Hotgi at the same time as at present, viz., 7-30 p.m.

For further particulars, see time and fare tables exhibited at stations.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Gadag, 1st October, 1884.

GREAT NOVELTY IN BOMBAY,

BY ESTABROOKE,

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN GEM PHOTOGRAPHER.

9 Gem Portraits .....Re. 1
3 Victorias .....Rs. 3

Made and finished in a few minutes, warranted not to fade; are the best for Pins, Lockets, &c.

6 & 8, Tamarind Lane, late Royal Hotel Building opposite Temple Bar.

COME AND TRY THEM.

GREAT INDIAN P[illegible]LA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD CAS[illegible]WAY CHAIRS.

THE Agent [illegible]d to receive at his office, Elphi[illegible] up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, t[illegible] enders for the purchase of any quantity [illegible] old broken cast iron P. way CHAIRS [illegible]-bunder, Mazagon, where they may [illegible]tion to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government promissory notes of Rs. 10 a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1884.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

REGULATION BALLS.

CORRECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION, ARE PREFERRED BY THE LEADING PLAYERS, AND PATRONIZED BY THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CASH—Rs. 8 per dozen.

"CHAMPION," "CORKHANDLED," "DOUBLE STRUNG," "DIAMOND STRUNG," "EVERTIGHT," "PRINCE" AND "PRINCESS" PRIZE BATS, &c.

DETAILED GYMKHANA CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India), also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application, as well as our Monthly [illegible] subject to fluctuation [illegible] price.

FINLA[illegible]H, MUIR AND CO.,
AGENTS,
[illegible]RBES-STREET.

O[illegible]

[illegible]CUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
HIGHEST AWARD, CALC[illegible] FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,
GOLD MEDAL & [illegible]

FAVRE-LE[illegible]UBA & CO.,
JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
WATCHMAKERS, [illegible]ND CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY A[illegible]

THE
[illegible]ESS LEVER WATCHES,
CAMPAIGN KEYL[illegible]E-LEUBA & CO.,
BY FAVR[illegible]he kind imported in India, and can be
TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

ARE unquestionably the best of [illegible]dest scientific principles, and expense has safely recommended as TRULY [illegible]t interfere with the working qualities of

These Watches are built on the sou[illegible]stituting a german-silver case for a silver been spared there only where it does [illegible]mentation.

the watch, such, for instance, as by sub[illegible]a silver-like white metal case, which will one, and by setting aside all useless orn[illegible]s are keyless and protected inside by a

These Watches are of medium size in [illegible]en the watch for winding or setting the not change its colour by wear; the wor[illegible]are made to shut very tight, so that the class dome. It being unnecessary to o[illegible]h ordinary care and cleaned once every gands, the same being keyless, the cover[illegible]od service. hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used w[illegible] are replenished by weekly arrivals:—
two or three years, will give a 15 years' [illegible].....Rs. 25
They are in stock as described below, [illegible]..... " 30
In open Crysta face case.....[illegible]..... " 35
In Hunting.....[illegible]ht case..... " 35
In Semi-hunting .....
In Open face guaranteed water-t[illegible]

[illegible]tation in India. Guarantee 2 years.

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any[illegible]*

[illegible] recently been brought into he market from [illegible]re beg to inform the public that we engrave

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality havi[illegible] various quarter under similar names, or stamp our name on our Watches.

BURTON & CO.,
BODGER. WAR[illegible]ARE, BOMBAY.
MILITARY SQ[illegible]RIES.
SHER[illegible]

[illegible]s or different brands we allow a Cash Discounts [illegible]n the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of o[illegible] of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas

Per single case at 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine, [illegible] for General use ..... Black Capsule	18 0
21 0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dr[illegible], a useful Dinner Wine.....Green "	22 0
22 0	MANZANILLA, pure natural ..... very dry [illegible] fragrant ....Purple "	27 0
25 11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Win[illegible] ..... Red Capsule	31 0
29 8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dessert Wine, posse[illegible] with great aroma .....White "	38 0
36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice [illegible]	

CLARETS AND [illegible] BURGUNDIES.

Per single case 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. A.		Per case Credit. Rs. A.
	[illegible]r.....Gold Capsule	12 0
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flav[illegible] *Highly recommended*.....Black "	15 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, an[illegible] ..... Blue "	18 0
17 4	* St. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine.... [illegible]e bouquet .....Violet "	22 0
21 0	* St. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fi[illegible] .....Pink "	24 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky W[illegible] [illegible]r Wine..... .....Yellow "	28 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-din[illegible] [illegible]ing great body and frag-.....Green "	30 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouq[illegible] .....Red "	35 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and posse[illegible] [illegible]HITE. rance. ....Yellow Capsule	18 0
	BORDEAUX—W[illegible] .....Gold "	24 0
17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour..... [illegible]-RED.	
22 12	* HAUT SAUTERNE, very choice ....Violet Capsule	18 0
	BURGUNDIES..... .....Green Capsule	22 0
17 4	* Beaune, much recommended ....Red Capsule	31 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine ..... [illegible]WHITE.	
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet... .....Yellow Capsule	18 0
	BURGUNDIES— .....Gold Capsule...	26 0
17 0	* Chablis, light, delicate..... [illegible]case of 2 dozens.	
24 12	* Moursault, soft and fragrant..... [illegible]rices on application.	

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra [illegible]

Sherries and Clarets in Wood [illegible]OOPER MADON & Co., Meadow-street.

LOCAL AGE[illegible]
ROBERTSON & Co., Mazagon. MORENAS & Co.,

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers' Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites.
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants.
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps.
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Engl sh.
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins.
Cooking and Warming Stoves.
Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert's Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc., etc.
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application.
Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE,

J. NEUBERG,
[illegible], MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Paris trimmed Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.
Ladies' black, white and coloured Suede Gloves.
Ladies' black, white, cream, and cardinal Satin Shoes.
Dress Materials of every Description.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS, CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
Estimates for making up dresses, etc., on Application.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LAWN-TENNIS SHOES.

White, Brown, and Navy Blue, Rs. 5-15 per pair.

These shoes have been made to our special order, and we can therefore confidently recommend them as being the cheapest and most durable, ever offered to the public in India.

JUST UNPACKED

UMBRELLAS.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

Rs. 6-15, Rs. 7-15, and Rs. 10-12 each.

The ribs and fores of these Umbrellas are well secured. When open they are firm, when closed they fold up close. The handles are of the latest and most stylish patterns. Altogether they are particularly neat in appearance.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

INDIAN PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, RS. 4,00,000.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
ROBT. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
CUMROODIN TYABJEE, Esq.
A. W. FORDE, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
KHIMJEE JIWA, Esq.

THE object of the above Company is to utilized the magnificent water-power now available at Karakwasla, near Poona, for the manufacture of Paper and other purposes.

A Lease of ALL THE POWER AVAILABLE THERE, with about six acres of ground, has been obtained from Government on most advantageous terms.

A very careful estimate shows that not less than sixteen per cent. on the capital may be fairly expected as profit on the undertaking, and from a comparative statement it appears that the advantage gained by working with water instead of steam power is equal to eight per cent. per annum on a capital of four lakhs of Rupees.

The enterprise has the following advantages which should recommend it to the attention of investors:—

1. The abundant supply of the raw material.
2. The large and constantly increasing demand for the manufactured article.
3. The facilities afforded by the existence of an efficient and inexpensive water-power, of which this Company are the sole proprietors.
4. An ample supply of pure water at a very low cost, for manufacturing purposes.
5. Railway transport to all parts of India.

Half the capital has already been subscribed.

For further particulars, see the prospectus, obtainable on application at the AGRA BANK, Ld., or to H. M. PHIPSON, Esq., or to SHAIK ADAM ESSO FBHOY, Esq., Apollo-street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LODGE ISLAM, No. 587 S. C., will hold a FUNERAL LODGE in memory of the late lamented B. W. Bro. KHAN BAHADUR HONORARY SURGEON SHEIK HYDER CASSIM at the Masonic Hall, Nesbit-Lane, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. precisely, on the 10th instant. All Master Masons who may wish to join the ceremony are requested to attend. No banquet.

H. H. LUDHA,
Secretary, Lodge Islam.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. CALIFORNIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Any damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Claims for damage and shortage must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th October, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industria. Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1884, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts made up to 30th June, 1884.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st October to 3rd November, 1884, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANEK & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1884.

NOW READY
FIFTY-ONE PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS
TAKEN BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

OF some selected objects shown at the Third Exhibition of Native Fine and Industrial Art opened at Simla by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 24th September, 1881.

Price Rs. 35. Post free, Rs. 36-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUMMER NUMBERS OF:—

	Rs. a.
Argosy	0 6
Belgravia	0 10
Boy's Own Paper	0 6
Cassell's Family Magazine	0 8
Girl's Own Paper	0 6

THE GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,
Containing 17 Coloured sketches
entitled "A Lover's Quarrel."
A complete novel, entitled "A Man of his Word."
A series of engravings—
How I merely caught a Convict.
And the following coloured Pictures:—
"A Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."
"A Morning Greeting (Double Page).
"An Unlimited Guest."
"Left in Charge."
Also a special Coloured Supplement,
"The Lost Bird."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUMMER NUMBER,
Containing the following complete Tales,
Splendidly Illustrated.
Gulbeyaz, by Alice Mayhew.
Beau Braithwaite's Folly, by G. Turner.
O'er Downs and Dunes, by A. Pask.
A Fiddle with one Tune, by H. E. Francellio.
Squire Humphrey, by E. Rose.
Also a large coloured Supplement,
"Happy Days."
Price Re. 1; Post free Rs. 1-4 each.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

A CIRCULAR-FRONTED brand new handsome miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of London and arrived per s.s. Anglo-Indian.

One fashionable ERDODY CART, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete, painted blue, lined orange, trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

Arrival of a shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Also a VICTORIA (in very good order) and a grey MARE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a gentleman. Price Rs. 750.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 6th October, 1884.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FFFF	do. do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A Wil American	do. do.
Do.	U S tins	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

Per mensem.				
		£ s. d.		
Costs, if commenced at age	20	0 10	8	No medical examination is required for this provision Form very simple.
" " "	25	0 14	6	
" " "	30	1 0	5	
" " "	35	1 10	1	
" " "	40	2 7	7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

Per mensem.	Civil.		Military.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Costs, if commenced at age	20	1 10	1	14 8
" "	25	1 14	2	1 18 4
" "	30	2 0	4	2 4 6
" "	35	2 10	5	2 14 7
" "	40	3 7	6	3 11 8

The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the most adapted for families, tailors, and shoe, boot and harness makers. Instructions given free. Complete accessories supplied gratis.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Castil Lines, Mahableshwur comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Parcel and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agents in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, Ladies' and Gents' Silk UMBRELLAS, from first-class London and Paris houses. Rs. 7 to 15 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED CAPITAL for a Lucrative Business in the Fort. For particulars, apply to B. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH APPLES are now to be had at the Fort, Cumballa Hill, and Market branches of the Provision Cash Stores.—W. J. ESSAJ.

ANY ONE who asserts that GREEK OLIVE SOAP is made in Birmingham will be prosecuted by the importers. Try it. Sold everywhere.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club, Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, chandeliers, ærgand lamps, &c., the surplus stock of Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, at 20, Kalbadevie Road, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open for visitors.

FOR SALE, an English-built LANDAU, in good order, and pair of gray Arabs. Apply to A. O. TREVOR, Malabar Hill.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

OUR metal keyless large size Watches, "Conqueror," for Rs. 13 and 15, are unrivalled.—KANNY & CO., 9, Mead w-street, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 19, Meadow-street, Bombay.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-14; credit, Rs. 15.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! Electric, Steam, Mechanical Plain, a splendid novel assortment.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Fe.o haw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Board and Lodging with a private family in the Fort. Terms must be moderate. M., care of Manager.

LADIES' and Gent's Riding Hats and Helmets of superior quality, at Y. A. LACKA & Co's Civil and Military Tailors, corner of Meadow and Hummum-streets.

SPECIALITIES:—Just arrived new Tweeds new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, cash. Nanoo Khyraz & Co., 43, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HANDSOME Gray Arab, 4 years old, 14-2, quiet to drive and ride, good tempered, neat, believed to be sound, but not up to heavy weight. Price, Rs. 45.. Apply to W. E. HART, Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 25 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBRUG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the income is £600,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, the Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Assam Act, Peridical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, Indian Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, (Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARCE and Co., 22 and 24, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16.
Apply to BABU NEERU-JUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

WANTED,

A SURVEYOR and OVERSEER by the Bassein Municipality (British Burma) A good knowledge of levelling and some experience in the construction of roads and works in general indispensible. Salary Rs 80. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded before the 1st of November, to

R. C. WILCOX,
Municipal Engineer
Bassein Municipality, British Burma.

MUNICIPALITY OF SIMLA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS for the town of Simla are prepared, with the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 31 S, dated 1st September, last, from the secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to receive applications for a Debenture Loan of Rupees (1,50,000) one lakh and fifty thousand, on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873, and to be levied under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1884, and of house property belonging to the Municipality as specified below. The said loan will be expended in the construction of a Town Hall and Municipal offices.

2. The Municipality propose to build a Town Hall on the site of the present police station house on the Ridge. The building will include accommodation for Municipal Offices, Town Hall, Theatre, Public Library, Bail-Room, the United Service Institution, &c. The design and estimate will be subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Government.

3. The cost of the building is estimated to be approximately one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, and to meet this outlay the Committee propose to raise a loan by the issue of debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent., and repayable, by public drawing, one-third at the end of eight, one-third at the end of fourteen, and the remainder at the end of eighteen years.

Estimated value.	Rs.
Market	80,000
Assembly Rooms	16,000
Gram market	56,000
Bakery	14,000
Serai	2,500
Stables	2,500
Slaughter-houses	3,000
Kaka-shed	2,000
TOTAL	1,76,000
Add 1883-84, amounted to Rs.	
For Town Hall	1,50,000
TOTAL	3,26,000

4. The annual income from the rates and taxes, including the income from the Town Hall, when built, will form the security for the loan. There will also be the additional security of the proposed building when erected, and of the buildings, and lands already belonging to the Municipality and described in the margin. The income of the Municipality, as per the accounts of 1883-84, amounted to Rs. 1,85,887, and the estimate for the current year is Rs. 1,76,500.

5. The only previous burden upon this income is a sum of Rs. 5,79,589 (as at 1st January, 1884,) due to Government on account of a loan of seven lakhs of rupees for water works, the principal and interest of which is payable by half-yearly instalments of Rs (21,375), twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-five.

6. Debentures will be issued for the said amount of one and-a-half lakhs, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th May and the 15th November of each year. The first payment of interest will be for the broken period from date of receipt of the money to the next half-yearly day.

7. The form of Debenture Bond will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rupees (100) one hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 100.

8. Applications for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. 1,50,000 will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 30th October next. Priority of application will regulate the issue of debentures, and any surplus subscribed will be refunded.

JAMES WALKER, President.
R. G. MACDONALD, Vice-President.
Simla, 26th September, 1884.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

Simla Municipal 6 per cent. Loan of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla.

No. Dated Simla, the 1884.

We, the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Simla, incorporated under the Punjab Municipal Act of 1873 (or 1884) hereby acknowledge receipt of the sum of Rs. ; and promise to repay within three months after notification in the Punjab Official Gazette and in the leading Indian newspapers, to the said or order, the said sum of Rs. , together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th day of May and on the 15th day of November. We further engage that no portion of the loan of which this debenture forms a part shall be paid off before the 15th November 1892, and that the whole shall be paid off before the end of the year 1902.

This debenture is secured upon the rates and taxes of Simla, upon the buildings now belonging to the Municipality estimated to be worth Rs. 1,76,000 and upon the Town Hall to be erected, subject only to the prior lien of Government on account of the water works loan.

President
Vice-President
Commissioner
Commissioner

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotency, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of office furniture, surgical instruments, large folio plates of skin diseases, wearing apparel, fancy articles, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 9th October, 1884, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, Forbes and Meadow-streets, first, office furniture, surgical instruments, plates of skin diseases, wearing apparel, large teak wood chest, wooden rack, Partition Screen, Madras pattern chairs, sofas, cupboards, sideboards, writing tables, wash handtable, valuable pictures, mirrors, kerosine bracket lamps, bath tub, commode, fancy toy boxes, scrap albums, cigar holders, turkish hooka, ebony elephants, photo stands, Round table, bedstead, meat safe, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects:—

In the Garden, The Flower-girl, Fruit-girl, In the Meadow, Venus, In Disgrace, Quiet as a Lamb, Dutch Coast, Cattle on the Stream, Hope, First of April, Winning the Gloves, Interrupted Duet, Strictly Confidential, Two Right Female Heads, Pompii Scenes, Stag Shooting, Scene in Italy, Bathing at Marine, Queen Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Young Politician, Real Jam, Sunset, Start for a Drive, Watermill, Monkey's Toilet, Hailed, Highland Road, Washing Dolly, Polly's Breakfast, Maddona and Child, The Virgin, Mowing on the Ice, On the Thames, Summer and Winter, Happy Hour, Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount, On the Seashore, Going to the Horse fair, Sheep shearing, On the Highland, Rosalind and Beatrice, sterling Castle, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing war scenes, paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

The catalogues are ready, and the paintings are now on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th October, Messrs. S SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Achrubai, widow of Shaw Pranjeevandas Runchordas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanabhoy Gunpatrao Dhairwan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-district of Mandivee, containing 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and standing in the name of Mahaluxmibai, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the Temple of Tadkeshwar, on the west by the Mahim Custom-road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodher Lohwardas.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana.
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

WEIR & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
AGENTS FOR—
The Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
American Rolling Stock and Equipment Co., Broadstreet, New York.
Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Fulton-street, New York.
Douglas Patent Pumps, Middletown, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Graham and Haines, Manufacturers of Railway and Engineering Tools, 113, Chambers-street, New York.
Howard and Morse National Wire and Lantern Works, 45, Fulton-street, New York.
Campbell Patent Tile Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, England.
Samples of the Tiles can be seen at 19, 2nd Line, Beach.
OFFICES—
19, 2nd Line, Beach, Madras.
15, Walbrook, London, E. C.
21, Mills Buildings, Broad-street, New York.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

TO
NIGGER TROUPES.

BANJOS Rs. a.
WITH MACHINE HEADS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polish'd oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS
WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo, with peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	60 0

CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.

Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper frame-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-string ed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in Mahogany box	20 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in Mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2 0
Do. Ebony	2 0
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct	0 8

TAMBOURINES
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,

14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ditto	9 0
11 ditto	8 0
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Grandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	" ...
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Boonekamp d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36	Rs. ...
Liqueur Ernest Kummel	" 30 0	" ...
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Do. do.	" 20 0	" ...
Do. do.	" 21 0	" ...
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Aromatic Magon bitters	" 14 0	" ...
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Fortuna Taffel Akvavit	Rs. 15 0
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THE BENGAL RAILWAY DISASTER.

The unfortunate driver of the mail train, Walter Cummings, died in hospital on Thursday night. It appears that a Marwari went up on Thursday last to Arranghatta, and informed the station master there that he had come expecting two of his brothers by the Goalundo mail, and that they were not among the wounded who were in the hospitals in Calcutta. An European official asked the Marwari whether he could recognise his brothers' corpses, or the dresses which they had on. On being informed that he could do so, an order was given to exhume the corpses of those buried, but the men at work there refused to unearth the bodies, and ran away. Some *Mochis* were then sent for to exhume the corpses.

The following statement has been made by Mr. W. H. Dee, guard of No. 16 train :—

I was guard of No. 16 up goods train on the 1st instant. When I arrived at Arranghatta distant signal it was lowered to allow my train to draw into the station, the main single being at danger. My driver, the late J. Morgan had shut off steam outside the distant signal, and was proceeding at slow speed, when I felt a severe shock. It was 3-30 a. m. I immediately got out of the van and went towards my engine. On arriving there I saw that a collision had taken place, and that both engines were disabled. I then proceeded on to the station and informed the guard of No. 14 down [illegible] immediately went to work to remove [illegible] from the broken carriages, and gave [illegible] to the passengers. No. 14 [illegible] on the side of the station when the [illegible] it was the station master, signal-[illegible] on the platform while we [illegible]

Peterson, Assistant Superintendent of [illegible] sends the following report :—I received [illegible] of the accident at about [illegible] proceeded to the station at once, started [illegible] 6-35 a.m. for the place [illegible] Apothecary Mr. Cann (stationed at [illegible] accompanied the train, taking up dooly [illegible] train stopped at Barrackpur to [illegible] Traffic Superintendent and [illegible] Arrived at Chagda at [illegible] Passed at Chagda an engine and 3 break-vans running down wounded. In first vehicle Mrs. Cann, (wife of station master Parodha), severely injured her child (nine months old) dead, 2 children [illegible] Cann, apothecary, injured. 1 child of Mr. Cann, station master, Parodha, also injured. 2nd vehicle, Driver Walter Cummings of the E. B. R., who had been in charge of the down train, right leg cut off. Native fireman of No. 16 up, left leg seriously injured. 3rd vehicle, 10 natives severely injured. The Signaller and Mr. Cann, apothecary, [illegible] special and proceeded down to Cal-[illegible] the wounded, who were placed [illegible] Hospitals. Dr. [illegible] examined in the accident special No time at [illegible] to take the particulars of the wounded. [illegible] Head Constable Burkuth Khan with [illegible] to take charge as far as practicable. [illegible] arrived at Chagda at 9.20 a. m. Took charge of [illegible] *clear line message* book (telegraph [illegible] and the station master's *clear line message* book, also [illegible] containing the up train,) one of [illegible] telegraph [illegible] started without loss of [illegible] Arranghatta (the [illegible] accident at 10-10 a.m. Took charge at once of the [illegible] *clear line message* book, and station master's [illegible] clear book. I inspected the [illegible] Found 10 native passengers killed, Baboo Umes Sharma of No. 16 up, and one of his native [illegible] Bandoo Shaik, dead and buried under the wreck of the engine. I found also Ann, Hindu policeman, at Arranghatta, severely [illegible] of No. 5 Passenger train. The native passengers were then buried within the station limits by order of the Deputy Magistrate, who was on the spot. When I arrived I found both engines smashed and locked in each other. Many [illegible] of the up goods train heavily damaged. Three [illegible] goods wagons and three passenger carriages of the down train completely smashed, also two goods [illegible] very heavily damaged. I proceeded to make [illegible] enquiries at once from the [illegible] and the two guards of the train it is clear from evidence that the signals were kept against the down train. There is only the guard of the down train [illegible] states that he had seen the [illegible] lowered, but he [illegible] train, but he also states that the [illegible] signal was kept against the down train. However the statement made [illegible] regarding the distant signal [illegible] another evidence, and there is no doubt the right main signal was kept against the down train. It was the intention of the station master to [illegible] up train come into the siding, and then to allow the down train to come to the [illegible] of passing the two trains. [illegible] was taken both the station staff to pass the two trains in the prescribed and usual way, and that while No. 16 [illegible] was coming into the station [illegible] Train was rushing through [illegible] signals, and causing death of the driver and fireman [illegible] Most of the pass[illegible] killed and buried [illegible] wounded with particulars as to [illegible] &c.

(Sd.) W. E. PETERSON,
Acting Supdt. of Police.

VICEROYS OF INDIA.

Strictly speaking Lord Dufferin will be the eighth "Viceroy of India," not counting temporary holders of the office. Lord Napier and Ettrick, for instance, was acting Viceroy for more than two months after the resignation of Lord Mayo; but a Governor-General is usually gazetted afterwards at least in the cases of retiring officials, especially of the highest rank, to the maintenance of the *status quo*. They are not expected to make history. The first "Viceroy" was Lord Canning, on whom that style was conferred in 1858; the first "Governor-General of India" was Lord William Bentinck, who received the title by Act of Parliament in 1833. His predecessors at Calcutta were "Governors-General of Bengal," the first of them having been Warren Hastings, appointed under the Regulating Act. He governed from 1772 to 1785, and was succeeded by the Marquess Cornwallis, though more than a year and a half elapsed between the departure of the one Governor-General and the advent of the other. During the interval Sir John Macpherson presided in the Council. Lord Cornwallis wrote Macaulay to Mr. Macvey Napier [illegible] an article for the *Edinburgh Review*, "in such an attractive subject. Clive and Hastings were great men, and their history is full of great events. Cornwallis was a respectable specimen of mediocrity. His war were not brilliantly successful; [illegible] reforms were his principal measures; and to interest English readers in questions of Indian finance is quite impossible. [illegible] feared the last statement was quite almost as true in 1822.

Sir John Shore [illegible] wards Lord Teignmouth—became Governor-General in 1793, while in 1798 Lord Mornington entered on that brilliant administration, one [illegible] which for his intense disgust Burke gave [illegible] Irish marquessate. "Anarchy" was [illegible] he used in expressing himself to Pitt [illegible] this industry distinction. "And as I was evident," he continued, "that there had been [illegible] *Arabian Nights* or *Hutchbeck* in my condition, or its results, I felt an equal confidence that I should find myself [illegible] Hutchbeck in its rewards." He signed [illegible] these words: "Mornington (not having yet received my double gilt Potatoe)." In spite of this [illegible] slight, Lord Wellesley's [illegible] for Pitt could be [illegible] unabated to the last. On the retirement of his [illegible] in 1805, the Governor-General entered to quit what he characterized as "the most [illegible] honourable and powerful station which any British subject can hold," if by so doing he could render [illegible] service to his political leader. He gave another proof, by the way, if such were needed, that a dandy can possess most of the manly virtues. Certainly no one could govern a province or fix a cravat better than Wellesley. He returned to England upon the first [illegible] 1798, fully [illegible] from [illegible] and partly from disagreements [illegible] the Court of Directors on questions of imperial policy. The Duke of Portland, [illegible] who was then Premier, begged that the place might be given [illegible] second son, Lord Wil[illegible] Bentinck; then [illegible] years of age, but already Governor of Madras. Pitt, however, and the Directors decided [illegible] and put Lord Cornwallis [illegible] post a few months [illegible] and [illegible] Minister, [illegible] the Talents [illegible] to decline [illegible] Sir Philip Francis suggested himself [illegible] but was offered the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] adding that if Francis [illegible] the [illegible] appointment himself, on [illegible] Bengal, or [illegible] would [illegible] him on further. Ultimately [illegible] of the party fell on [illegible] Minto, who had [illegible] a high reputation as Viceroy of Corsica [illegible] and which he thought [illegible] couple [illegible] [illegible] and which was un-[illegible] [illegible] Lord Minto our Lord Mojra, better known [illegible] of Mantua whom somebody describ[illegible] a statesman [illegible] on whom he ever set [illegible] prompted to think he may [illegible] of a paper which Lord [illegible] Abercorn. [illegible] called on the [illegible] examined the [illegible] wanted the [illegible] came to [illegible] Emperor of [illegible] of Erskine, [illegible] gain a good [illegible] he seems [illegible] mean in truth [illegible] nearly ten [illegible] been re-[illegible] when [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] conquest [illegible] After [illegible] Lord Wi[illegible] old proverb [illegible] or office was [illegible] ee; and he [illegible]

otherwise showed himself an admirable ruler. A curious instance of the authority which could then be exercised by a Governor-General is to be found in the fact that a Scotch doctor, a Jacobin and a free-thinker, was compelled to go to church by positive orders from his Excellency. In March, 1835, Lord William sailed for England, leaving the government in the hands of Sir Charles (ultimately Lord) Metcalfe, who might well have been confirmed in the appointment. Unhappily, Lord Melbourne wanted it for Lord Auckland, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in a rather crowded Cabinet. The sequel is well known. India was not then governed directly from Downing-street; and for the series of disasters which grew out of the first Afghan war Lord Auckland, as Governor-General, must be largely responsible. Lord Ellenborough, who succeeded him, may have committed serious errors; but it must not be forgotten that the previous *regime* had made his task an incalculably difficult one. It was, in fact, this consideration which Sir Robert Peel urged with so much force in his defence of Lord Ellenborough in the House of Commons. But to pursue the theme is to neglect the sensible caution of Horace to Pollio, and to "tread on fires concealed by treacherous ashes." Although a soldier, Lord Hardinge (who replaced Ellenborough in 1844) was painfully anxious that his administration should be a pacific one: with the not unnatural result that he was chiefly engaged in the conduct of wars. The winter of 1845-46 is one of the most glorious periods in Anglo-Indian history: Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon having all been fought and won within the space of less than two months. Lord Dalhousie was careful to make no proclamation of "peace principles;" though his first official words, uttered in 1848, indicated a firm rather than a warlike purpose. "We are," he said, "lords paramount of India, and our policy is to acquire as direct a dominion over the territories in possession of the native princes as we already hold over the other half of India."

The Viceroys who followed Lord Dalhousie are :—Lord Canning (1856-62), Lord Elgin (1862-63), who loved to say that "he and the Emperor of China governed half of the humam race;" Sir John Lawrence (1863-68), of whom the story ran that Lord Palmerston met him by accident, at a railway station and accosted him with the words, "Oh, Lawrence, I want you to go to India as governor-general;" Lord Mayo (1869-72), Lord Northbrook (1872-76), Lord Lytton (1876-80), and Lord Ripon.—*St. James's Gazette.*

TWO VIEWS OF LORD RIPON.

Under this heading the *Pall Mall Gazette* published with a portrait of the retiring Viceroy two short reviews of his term of office. The first is by "An Anglo-Indian Journalist" and runs as follows :—

Even among those who do not allow their horizon to be bounded by the Ilbert Bill, some fail to recognize the essential acts and facts of Lord Ripon's administrative term. I have always regarded the piece of legislation associated with Mr. Ilbert's name as inopportune and uncalled for; but when Lord Ripon's Indian administration comes to be regarded as a whole, the "Jurisdiction of Native Magistrates" episode will be found to be of little importance. Lord Ripon assumed the Viceroyalty at a time when India was undergoing both a political and financial crisis, and tested by ordinary standards of success, he has fulfilled every reasonable expectation. He has reversed the mischievous policy of his predecessor, not only without convulsing the country, but with palpable advantage to its political security, its material prosperity, and its finances. He has imparted new vigour to the principles embodied in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, and Lord Dufferin will do well to take up the threads of the same policy, and carry out the spirit of it in its integrity. Plenty remains for the new Viceroy to do. What is probably the most memorable feature of the present Viceroy's term of office is his scheme of Financial Decentralization in connection with the development of Local Self-Government. The credit of initiating this great step in our Indian policy is due to the late Lord Mayo, but the practical effect given to the principle by Lord Ripon bears something like the same relation to the original conception that the present Franchise Bill does to the Household Suffrage Act of 1867. The administration of the decentralized finances will be largely controlled by the Indian administrative services—in some important respects the most efficient in the world. Lord Ripon has also dealt with another subject quite as formidable—the primary education of the masses. In almost every province of India the means of primary education are totally inadequate, and even the indigenous system of village schools was found by the recent Education Commission to be on the decline. The labours of that Commission promise to bring forth invaluable results. Lord Ripon's educational policy for India is avowedly based upon the principles laid down in the memorable despatch of 1854. Every succeeding Viceroy will have to follow up the initiative taken by Lord Ripon in this direction. Lord Ripon has also [illegible] to annex the land and frustrate our work could not expel us from the country without making it a waste. As we turn about to say this to the world we are told of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty; that the Portuguese claim the river and the lands on either side. The Portuguese say, in fact, No.; we will not allow this. We discovered the mouth of the Congo in 1484—exactly 400 years ago—and to commemorate this we must have the privilege of holding a lien, and laying tax upon every truss of goods, upon every pound of brass, of beads, and of powder, and upon every musket, and every hoe, and every knife, and upon every blanket and piece of goods that will be manufactured in England and sent into Africa by this river, in addition to the six per cent. you already pay the native chiefs. After giving an account of Portugal's connections with the Congo since 1484, Mr. Stanley went on to say:—Last year there were imported into the Congo and its immediate neighbourhood about £884,000, and exported about £1,856,400. There are moneyed interests at stake preventing any very accurate account, but you may depend upon it that the figures are not very far wrong; so that in round numbers, the trade is valued at £2,800,000 per annum. The area of Congo country that supplies these exports cannot exceed 15,000 square miles, as the navigable length of the Lower Congo is only 110 miles, and the coast line is only about 160 miles. At the head of navigation, on the Lower Congo, is Vivi, and before any navigation is possible again for commerce, you must travel 52 miles by land, 88 miles in boats, and 52 miles by land again, before you arrive at Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool. For 50 miles on either side of this length of 235 miles, which may be called the Cataract region, you have peoples who are engaged in local trade, representatives of whom frequently visit the coast and our river stations, and are more or less influenced by us and our movements. They all have something to barter that is needed in Europe, especially rubber and copper, besides nuts, kernels, and oil. This district embraces an area of 24,000 square miles, and is peopled, as I told you before, by people who are semi-civilised. It is equal in productiveness, equal in the readiness, industry and capacity of the natives for trade, to that lower area which trades to the extent of £2,800,000 annually. Beyond Leopoldville to Stanley Falls we have a clear, broad river-stretch 1,000 English miles in length; the large affluents to the Congo give another navigable length of 2,000 miles, by which we have 3,000 miles of river-way penetrating in all directions, into an area of 300,000 square miles. Whatever influence exerts itself on this upper river must permeate for good or for evil—whether commercial, religious, or political—this area, equal to that of France and Germany combined. The lands traversed by this noble stream and its affluents contain the richest soil in Africa. While we travelled through and through the Congo lands, making roads, stations, negotiating for previleges, surveying the vast area, teaching and preparing the natives for the near advent of a bright and happy future for them, winning them by gentleness, appeasing their passions, inculcating commercial principles, showing to them the nature of the produce that would be marketable when the white men should come, and every where accepted as their friends and benefactors, we became convinced that the real obstacles to the realisation of the projects of the association, were not the natives, whom we had reason to fear on account of their savage hostility to me in 1877. We discovered, however, that the farther we advanced, the more was enhanced the value of the regions now laid open, until it excited the cupidity of a European Power too poor and too indolent to perform any such task as we had accomplished for itself, that it would soon find cause or some excuse to seize upon this dominion of the International Association, or block the gateway to it with burdensome tariffs, which would make all enterprise and endeavour impracticable. That Power is Portugal. Portuguese civilisation, look at it from whatever side you may, is like a withered tree—bearing no fruit, and having no shade. Portugal's operations in her West African colonies to-day prove that she does not understand the [illegible] of colonisation. After giving an account of the objects of the International Association, he said:—We are already, according to international law, a State extending 1,350 miles inland from our lower station on the Congo, with a breadth varying from 30 to 450 miles, with means to influence all the tribes from the sea to Tanganika, a distance of 1,250 miles from the sources of the Kassai to the sources of the Timbiri, a distance of 600 miles from San Salvador to the shores of the Muta Nzige—a clear 1,300,000 square English miles, containing a population of about 40,000,000 souls. The International Association are already masters of the greater portion of the Congo basin already, and his obtained sovereignty of a small portion of the Lower Congo. Surrender the whole of the Congo to the association, from the sea up as far they can govern and rule. The association will then proclaim the river free to the commerce of all nations. The Free State or States of the Congo will be made accessible to France, to Portugal, to Great Britain, to Germany, to America, to Austria, to Italy, to the subjects of every State. A railway will be constructed immediately to connect the Lower with the Upper Congo, and then, and not till then, will the propaganda of civilisation have really commenced, by the possible development of commerce and industry, and the creation of value to what has been hitherto unproductive. Until the Upper Congo is reached by railway, and freedom of trade guaranteed, the whole of the million square miles now inaccessible and unmarketable is not worth a silver florin. At the present time the body called the International Association—however startling it may sound to you—is invulnerable. All the armies of the world could not reach it. It is impalpable and intangible as air. I call it benevolence, charity, philanthropy—the spirit of peace, good will to all men—progress. It is here among you to-night, it is in Brussels, Paris, New York, Berlin, Rome, and Vienna. It eludes your armies, it mocks your best efforts, at a whisper it has disappeared, and you cannot recall it. In plain words, the cause of that activity now on the Congo, which has caused forty-three stations to be built, which keeps up communications from the sea to Stanley Falls, and proposes to govern and to keep all this vast area in the name of the civilised nations sacred to Free Trade and free unhampered intercourse—is the interest derived from money safe in European banks. The association does not keep their money in Africa, therefore they have no estate, real or personal, there. What they have expended is gone, not a penny of it will ever return. That is why I say that the association is invulnerable, that no number of armies could render them less poor of expectations than they are to-day. But if a railway were constructed there would be interests to protect, and their position would be reversed, they would become assailable, and hence guarantees are necessary.

Mr. Stanley, who was frequently cheered in the course of his address, resumed his seat amid great applause.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON TOUR.

A TELEGRAM from Rawalpindi to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—On the evening of the 1st instant Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Peshawur, and arrived at Khairabad, near Attock, at 1 a.m. Here they were met by a guard of honour of the West Riding Regiment; and the Royal carriage was then mounted, and sentries were posted. At 3 a.m., Sir Michell Biddulph and his Staff arrived from Rawalpindi. By six o'clock, the whole party were watching for the first gun from the Attock Fort, which was just visible across the river; its light coloured battlements standing out against the gloom of the mountain-side. As the escort came in sight of the Fort, the guns opened fire; and, when the royal party entered the boats, to cross the Indus, the whole fire of the Fort—big guns and musketry—was brought to bear on them. The scene was very striking and impressive. The battlements of the Fort rise one above another, and apparently cling to the steep mountain-side. The dark, swift-flowing waters of the Indus rush below the walls into the passage which the river makes for itself between two high hills. The gloom of the surrounding scenery, the noise of the rushing waters, and the glare of the guns in the grey light of dawn, gave an unusual appearance of reality to the defence. After crossing the river, the party climbed the steep path to the Fort. So bright was the morning, that Torbela was visible to the north, and the course of the Indus could be traced for miles. When they had inspected the Fort, the whole party rowed down the river; and the Princess was shown the fatal rock on which so many boats have foundered, forced on to it by the rush of the waters. On reaching the bridge, Their Royal Highnesses left the boats and walked over the footway. Mr. Johnson, the Engineer, who accompanied the royal party on their inspection, must have been gratified by the comments on his work. The royal party left Attock at 8-15, and arrived at Campbellpore Station at 9. Here the heavy battery was drawn up, and the elephants harnessed to the great siege guns, marched past, saluting and trumpeting as they passed Their Royal Highnesses. Breakfast was afterwards served in a tent, and the party left Campbellpore at 10-30, arriving at Rawalpindi at 12-45. In the evening the Duke and Duchess were present at the Club, where the band played. The weather throughout the day was delightfully cool.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.—The exceptional dreariness of the speeches the other day at the opening of the Simla Exhibition suggests the question why there should be any speaking at all on these occasions. Looking at it fairly, it seems rather hard upon a Viceroy or Lieutenant-Governor to expect him to grow eloquent over the introduction to the public of a hundred or so of indifferent water-colours, and perhaps fifty still more indifferent oils. Lord Lytton, indeed, could find something to say when he undertook the ceremony, but Lord Lytton, like Swift, could have talked beautifully about a broomstick. The inherent poverty of the occasion must be revealed when the task falls into any less masterly hands. The Secretary of the Society is better off; he at least has the hard facts of the yearly report to fall back upon, and if he is at all up to his work he will not fail to make a point by expressing his pleasure that while the contributions from Europeans have fallen off by ten, the contributions from unmarried ladies have fallen off by five. Then the patron who has undertaken the ungrateful task replies and brings out the same figures under a slightly different arrangement, and the ceremony ends with something like a Local Government reviewing a report, after which the public is free to look at the pictures. What is there about the Exhibition that calls for this elaborate inauguration? Other institutions manage to get along without constituting themselves every year the means of torture to some high official, but evidently something would go wrong with the Arts Society if the opening ceremony were omitted, or we should not see it celebrated year after year with so much order and circumstance.—*Pioneer.*

THE TRADE OF THE CONGO.

Mr. H. M. Stanley addressing the members of the London Chambers of Commerce at the Cannon street hotel, on Sept 18, regarding the Past History Present Development, and Future Commercial Prospects of the Congo said the broad national highway to the richest portion of Africa was explored by him in 1877. It was a river second only to the American Amazon in volume; and it flowed through a vast fertile basin then unclaimed by any civilised Power. On the border land he met a tribe that acquainted him with the fact that they would welcome any people that would trade with them. On returning to Europe he heard of several schemes that were in progress for the extension of commerce in Africa. The scheme of the International African Association attracted him most, and he was induced to return and to carry out his promises to the tribes around Stanley Pool, which place was gained, and the association were in peaceful possession of a good port with friendly neighbours. Events long ago made public, made the association aware that European nations were desirous to obtain the fruits of the association's enterprise. Accordingly, said Mr. Stanley, we sounded the feelings of the natives; we laid the question before them as frankly as I now lay it before you. We made treaties with them, by which they ceded to us the sovereignty and every right which could be taken by others to our disadvantage. We despatched agents along both banks of the river from Stanley Pool down to Nokki, and secured the governorship, the right to say who should come into the land; the right to barter, to trade, to cultivate, to mine, and so forth, for the association and its clients. By this act the International Association came into exist[illegible]

Governments," and Lord Ripon is entitled to some credit for the satisfactory state in which, when he retires from India at the end of November, he leaves the finances in that country. The condition of Indian finance, as recently expounded by Mr. Cross, is in striking contrast to the state of things which threw so deep a shadow over the closing days of Lord Lytton's reign. There existed from the first a strong disposition in certain quarters to prejudge Lord Ripon. A hue and cry was raised that he was about to "disestablish" the Church in India. His sincerity in regard to education was doubted, because of his religious creed. Far too much was made of the Ilbert Bill agitation; that in fact is that Lord Ripon's chief offence is that he has disappointed those who prophesied that ill would come of his appointment, and they are not likely to forgive him for it.

The second view is signed by Mr. B. J. Padshah :—

Lord Ripon has been accused of being lacking in tact. What are the facts? The tension at present existing between the races has been laid to his charge. What are the facts? Lord Lytton had to pass a Gag Act, the most disgraceful piece of British workmanship. Lord Ripon repealed it. Are the subject races more likely to be disaffected to the Liberal Viceroy? At present I venture to say that the people of India entertain towards the Queen sentiments of loyalty such as were never whispered before. Lord Ripon's personal popularity has been in no small measure shared by the English nation. Mr. Gladstone—also known as "People's William" in India—can move by a single speech at Midlothian or elsewhere, where you are scarcely suspected of even attending to British politics. And now did the people of India, particularly the "discredited section"—the educated natives—realize by visible facts what was to them only a matter of history. Fox, Burke, and Sheridan, Cobden, and Gladstone had stirred their hearts; but those representatives of the nation with whom they had to deal—with some exceptions, like Lawrence, Mayo, and others—especially the subordinate members of the Government and non-officials, seemed to be a caricature of the heroes they worshipped. The people, in spite of their painful experience, believe in the inherent sense of English justice. When they do not get it they believe, perhaps unjustly, that they are not dealing with English gentlemen at all. One native after another coming to England carries back the same tale. Lord Ripon, by a bold reversal of the fatal policy of his poetic predecessor, showed that India was not merely the happy hunting-ground of English vultures. And here I do not mean to condemn general British policy in India. Quite the reverse. But it is in small acts of kindness that real greatness is seen and appreciated. I remember very well when Lord Lytton landed at the Apollo Pier in Bombay his condescension to a child of a domestic became the talk of the whole town for a day. When Lord Ripon appointed an educated native gentleman to act, acting Chief-justiceship to the Bench of Calcutta, in his own right, the hearts of the people were touched. From one end of the country to the other a chorus of applause and gratitude arose. The British name once more was so much venerated that a Bengali paper, the special object of Lord Lytton's venomous and infamous Act, said the significant words, "If Lord Ripon's administration continues we must shut up shop." When Lord Kimberley, at home, bowed before the threats of the planters and their allies, a compromise was effected. Did Indians abuse Lord Ripon? Quite the contrary. They rallied round him and the Government as loyal supports against a disorderly rabble. His protest against Indians paying Egyptian expenses excited an enthusiasm which will require all the skill of his successor to evoke again. Thus made thoroughly loyal, notwithstanding painful experiences from the Home Government, they petitioned the Queen to prolong his term of office. He displayed admirable tact in his appointments to the Education and Law Commission. Lord Ripon has done a good work. Let him amid all ingratitude remember an affectionate and grateful people, who will ever cherish the memory of his Viceroyalty, not for the passing privileges it attempted to confer, but for the inducements which he has given to the people to live under British rule and form a federation, not so much for its power and terror as for its virtue, contentedness, justice, and spirituality, shall extort the admiration of and be a model to mankind.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THOSE OF THE TOUR.

With their victory over the South of England at the Oval the Colonists brought to a close their 1884 tour. In all 32 matches have been played, of which our Antipodean visitors have won eighteen, lost seven, and left a like number drawn. Though the number of defeats is greater than on any previous occasion it must be born in mind that the test applied has been far more severe than on any of the three preceding visits, whilst as Lord Harris aptly remarked at Canterbury, any team, no matter how strong, is bound at one time or another to fall a victim. The result sheet, however bears out the fact that during the season fast drawing to a close our amateurs, with two or three notable exceptions in the persons of Dr. W. G. Grace, Lord Harris and Mr. A. G. Steel, have had to play second fiddle to the professionals, as on both occasions of their meeting the North of England the Colonists sustained a decided reverse, the teams being little else than the professional strength of the country. For the first two or three weeks our visitors were evidently out of form, Murdoch and Bonner being especially disappointing with the willow; but latterly they have performed far more creditably, their best show perhaps being during the last fortnight in August. The following statistics may be of interest :—

RESULTS OF MATCHES.

May 12, 13,	Australians	212 ..	— ..	212
Sheffield Park.....	Ld Sheffield's Eleven	86 ..	120 ..	206
	Won by an innings and 6 runs.			
May 15, 16, 17,	Australians	148 ..	168 ..	316
Oxford	Univ. match as [illegible]	209 ..	110a..	319
	a Three wickets down. Lost by seven wickets.			
May 19, 20,	Australians	195 ..	48a..	243
Oval	Surrey.....	144 ..	97 ..	241
	a Two wickets down. Won by eight wickets.			
May 22, 23,	Australians	184 ..	182 ..	366
Lords	M.C.C. and Ground	481 ..	— ..	481
	Lost by an innings and 115 runs.			
May 26,	Australians	76 ..	33a..	109
Birmingham	Eleven of England	82 ..	26 ..	108
	a Six wickets down. Won by four wickets.			
May 29, 30, 31,	Australians	285 ..	119 ..	404
Lord's	G. of England	277 ..	129c..	4.6
	a Six wickets down. Lost by four wickets.			
June 2, 3,	Australians	273 ..	— ..	273
Derby	Derbyshire	106 ..	127 ..	233
	Won by an innings and 40 runs.			
June 5, 6, 7,	Australians	174 ..	315a..	489
Manchester	Lancashire.....	195 ..	— ..	195
	Eight wickets down. Drawn.			
June 9, 10,	Australians	60 ..	68a..	128
Bradford	Yorkshire	55 ..	72 ..	127
	a Seven wickets down. Won by three wickets.			
June 12, 13, 14,	Australians	131 ..	179 ..	310
Nottingham	Notts.....	170 ..	138 ..	308
	a Seven wickets down. Won by three wickets.			
June 16, 17, 18,	Australians	278 ..	— ..	278
Cambridge ..	Camb. University	204 ..	93 ..	297
	Won by innings and 81 runs.			
June 19, 20,	Australians	91 ..	107 ..	198
Manchester	North of England.....	91 ..	— ..	220
	Lost by an innings and 22 runs.			
June 23, 24,	Australians	104 ..	128a..	268
Liverpool	Liverpool	213 ..	54 ..	267
	a Nine wickets down. Won by one wicket.			
June 26, 27, 28,	Australians	229 ..	219 ..	448
Oval.....	G. of England	261 ..	141 ..	402
	Won by 40 runs.			
June 30, July 1, 2,	Australians	189 ..	178r..	367
Sheffield.....	P. of England	230 ..	134 ..	364
	a Four wickets down. Won by six wickets.			
July 3, 4, 5,	Australians	179 ..	124a..	290
Huddersfield	An England Eleven	453 ..	— ..	453
	a Seven wickets down. Drawn.			
July 11, 12, ...	Australians	182 ..	— ..	182
Manchester	England	95 ..	180a..	275
	a Nine wickets down. Drawn.			
July 14, 15,	Australians	175 ..	33a..	201
Leicester.....	Leicestershire	[illegible]		
	[illegible] wickets down.			
July 17, 18,	Australians	188 ..	— ..	188
Lord's	Middlesex	53 ..	106 ..	159
	Won by an innings and 29 runs.			
July 21, 22, 23,	Australians	229 ..	145 ..	374
Lord's.....	England	379 ..	— ..	379
	Lost by an innings and 5 runs.			
July 24, 25, 26,	Australians	309 ..	144 ..	453
Brighton	Sussex	396 ..	25a..	421
	a Four wickets down. Drawn.			
July 31, Aug. 1,	Australians	161 ..	28a..	176
Oval	Players of England ..	107 ..	71 ..	178
	a One wicket down. Won by nine wickets.			
Aug. 4, 5, 6,	Australians	177 ..	109 ..	286
Canterbury	Kent.....	169 ..	213 ..	382
	Lost by 96 runs.			
Aug. 7, 8, 9,	Australians	314 ..	— ..	314
Clifton	Gloucestershire	301 ..	230a..	531
	a Two wickets down. Drawn.			
Aug. 11, 12, 13,	Australians	551 ..	— ..	551
Oval	England	346 ..	68a..	431
	a Two wickets down. Drawn.			
Aug. 18, 19, 20,	Australians	402 ..	— ..	402
Cheltenham	Gloucestershire	183 ..	83 ..	266
	Won by an innings and 136 runs.			
Aug. 21, 22, 23,	Australians	315 ..	141 ..	456
Nottingham	Notts.....	273 ..	15c..	288
	a One wicket down. Drawn.			
Aug. 25, 26, 27,	Australians	190 ..	180 ..	270
Brighton	Cambridge University			
	Past and Present...	125 ..	93 ..	228
	Won by 142 runs.			
Aug. 28, 29,	Australians	358 ..	— ..	358
Gravesend.....	An England Eleven	73 ..	73 ..	251
	Won by an innings and 107 runs.			
Sept. 1, 2, 3,	Australians	100 ..	76 ..	176
Nottingham	North of England	91 ..	255 ..	346
	Lost by 170 runs.			
Sept. 4, 5, 6,	Australians.....	233 ..	139a..	372
Scarborough.....	I Zingari	229 ..	140 ..	369
	a Two wickets down. Won by eight wickets.			
Sept. 11, 12,	Australians	160 ..	— ..	163
Oval.....	South of England.....	56 ..	102 ..	158
	Won by an innings and 5 runs.			

SUMMARY.

Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
18	7	7	32
† Representative Matches.			
5	4	2	11

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Times not			Most in an	
	Inns.	out	Runs	Inns.	Aver.
Alexander, G. (V.)	5	1	20	10z	5
Bannerman, A. C. (N.S.W.)..	52	2	861	94	19·11
Blackham, J. M'C. (V.).....	43	3	690	60	17·27
Bonnor, G. J. (V.)	52	3	337	95z	19·6
Boyle, H. F. (V.)	38	16	262	48	10·22
Cooper, W. H. (V.).....	11	6	33	11*	7
Giffen, G. (S.A)	51	1	1052	113	21·2
M'Donnell, P. S. (V.)	54	2	1225	103	23·29
Midwinter, W. (V.)	46	1	800	67	17·2
Murdoch, W. L. (N.S.W.) ..	50	5	1378	211	30·28
Palmer, G. E. (V.)	47	10	492	68z	13.11
Scott, H. J. H. (V.)	47	8	973	102	22·27
Spofforth, F. R. (N.S.W.)..	46	6	488	54	12.8

a Signifies not out.

Cyphers were scored on the following occasion :—Spofforth 11 times (including once not out), Boyle and Palmer 8 (the former including 4 not outs), Bonnor and Scott 7, Bannerman 6, Blackham, Midwinter, and Murdoch 4 (the first named including once not out), Giffen and M'Donnell Garrick, and Cooper twice (both not out.)

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Overs.	Mdns	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Bannerman, A. C.	2	32	10	32	2	16
Bonnor, G. J.....	11	95	7	219	6	36·3
Boyle, H. F.....	39	779	291	1135	67	19·62
Cooper, W. H.....	7	127	26	325	7	46·3
Giffen, G.....	42	848	285	1623	82	19·55
M'Donnell, P. S...	3	10	4	27	0	
Midwinter, W.....	19	261·2	116	426	15	28·8
Palmer, G. E.....	51	1247·3	464	2131	132	16.19
Scott, H. J. H.	9	56	9	157	3	52⅓
Spofforth, F. R.	6215	85	658	2642	216	12·50

The following bowled in one innings only :—Alexander, G., 18, 7, 21, 2 ; Blackham, J. M'C., 3, 0, 8, 1 ; and Murdoch, W. L., 5, 0, 25, 0. Spofforth delivered 14, Palmer 7, and Giffen 2 no balls, whilst Bonnor bowled 12 and Palmer 1 wide.

CENTURIES FOR.

Murdoch, W. L.—Australians v. England, Oval, August 11	211
Giffen, G.—Australians v. Lancashire, June 5.....	113
M'Donnell, P. S.—Australians v. England August 11 ..	103
Murdoch, W. L.—Australians v. Chambride University June 16	132
Scott, H. J. H.—Australians v. England, August 11.....	102

AGAINST.

Barlow, R. G.—North of England v. Australians, September 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8.

REUTER'S London financial telegram merely repeats the previous day's quotations in every particular, Consols 101, French Rentes in Paris 109, 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 107½, Rupee Paper, 4 per cent. 80½, 4½ per cent. 83½.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is firmer with an advance of 3d. in Calcutta qualities and 6d. per quarter in Bombay. Rapeseed is unchanged, as also is Wheat, with the exception of *No.* 1 soft white in Liverpool, which is quoted 1d. per cental lower.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull with Surats in favour of buyers, the day's sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,200 Surats. Reuter makes no change in his spot quotations, but for American arrivals he quotes a decline of 5-64d. to 7-64d. per lb., against which private messages we hear of only quote a decline of 1-32d. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are 1-16 cent. lower at 10 1-16, futures 1 point down at 10·27 cents per lb. for February shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Tuesday's Receipts	32,000	32,000	27,000
Four days' do.	156,000	104,000	98,000
Total since 1st Sept.	529,000	567,000	581,000

Our market here has been weaker again to-day. Sellers would accept a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but this does not enable shippers to operate, home limits in most cases being ¼d. per lb. under our level. In old stuff the inquiry runs mainly on Dholleras, but there is also some demand for Westerns which are showing signs of exhaustion.

IMPORTS.—For Piece-goods the Manchester market is reported quiet but steady, and this pretty accurately represents the position here. In anticipation of the Dewali dealers are not operating largely, but there is quite an average business doing for the season. Copper is quoted 10s. per cwt. higher by Reuter, but the only effect here has been to render first sellers rather firmer holders. The inquiry in the bazaar remains sluggish. Coals are still tending upwards and there are practically no sellers of near shipment at the nominal quotations of Rs. 17½ for Cardiff and Rs. 17 for Davison's West-hartley.

SEEDS and WHEAT are dull generally. Linseed meets a fairly active demand, but is in limited supply. Wheat, on the other hand, is arriving more freely, but the inquiry for export is slack.

FREIGHTS remain without noticeable change for ready shipment, nor is there any improvement forward, as speculator, are giving out orders for Havre, November shipment, at 20s. Disengaged tonnage in harbour is still heavy.

EXCHANGE.—This has been almost a blank day as regards business and rates are quite unchanged say :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months sight	1s. 7 11-16	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2'08½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter again at Rs. 99 1-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning Mill shares are quieter again and in some cases Rs. 5 lower. Manockjee Petits have receded to Rs. 1,185, Empress to Rs. 785, and Nationals having declared no dividend have dropped to Rs. 710. Colabas are an exception to the general rule having advanced to Rs. 760. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are in request at Rs. 4,825 for old and Rs. 1,010 for new.

BOMBAY [illegible] LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	763½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 20	760
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	320 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	580
Ditto	..	£20	6s-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-.0	do.	50

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,250	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 50	4.40
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	900	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 20	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 45	565 xd
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1 400	200	all	..	42
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	100	..	1,225
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,800	1,200	60	1 485
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	all	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,275
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8 an.	400	2,750 xd
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	560
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	515
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs. 40	310 xd
Mercantile Press	2,000	125	125	Rs. 74	1424
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	410
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 10	2124
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	640
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	610
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	800	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	90		65	845

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	300	[illegible],000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	182	540
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	116
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	5.0	500	17 p.c.	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
Bhowaggur Mills	4,8 0	100	100	..	30
Bombay United	800	1,..	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Budnee's Mf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	5 ..	Rs 30	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	100	..	155
Coorla Mills	800	0.	1,...	Rs. 20	700
D. Spinning	600	2,000	all	all	397½
Empress S. & W. Co.	126	5..	all	Rs. 37½	787½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,970	5..	25	710
Golam Baba S. ..	1,900	5 ..	5 ..	30	340
Gordon Mills	1,0.2	1,000	1,000	..	300
Hindustan	1,000	1,..	1,...	..	835
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	....	50	67	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	740	1,..	1,.0	Rs 70	1,220
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	900	50.	500	Rs. 30	530
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	325
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	460
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	800	5..	5..	Rs. 55	60.
Jawraj Bhaiboo	1,000	1,00.	1 0..	Rs 40	1,1924
Khandesh	750	1,00.	1,00.	Rs 30	715
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,00.	1,00.	Rs. 40	910 xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	800	1,000	1,00.	160 p.s.	3,100 xd
Mahalakshmi	600	1,00.	1,00.	Rs. 35	840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,00.	a.l	Rs. 5	1,185
Maxagon spinning Co	5,000	250	25.	Rs. 9	220
Morajee Goculdas	1,600	1,00.	1,00.	Rs. 65	1,190 xd
National Spinning	500	1,00.	1,00.	Rs. 40	710
New Great Eastern	1 4.0	1,00.	1,00.	Rs. 45	980 xd
Oriental	4,.00	625	62.	Rs. 15	350 xd
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,.00	400	40.	Rs. 14	415
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	—	64	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	1175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1, 00	1 ..	1,00.	Rs. 60	1,460
Sholapore Mills	5 0	1,00.	1,00.	Rs 70	1,430
Soonderdas	7 ..	1 ..	1,00.	..	740
Southern India	5 0	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	50	1,000	1,00.	Rs. 30	800
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00.	1,00.	Rs. 30	760

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	180
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	1 0	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	200
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	500	..	535
Bombay Saw Mills	10,0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	113B	100	100	Rs. 5½	101. d 9.xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,825
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	2,750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	..	95
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100	100	100		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	1,900	100	75		
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kemp & Co. Ld.	500	500	200	35 p. a.	225
Mechanics Building Co	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	222
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	5 p.ct. 10 p.ct.	52
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	100	50	Nil.	25
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	1,000	250	1,000	Rs. 100	47
Soundy & Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Tezemane Co., Ld.	1,000	10	all	8 p.ct.	101
Treacher & Co., Ld.	19,200	2	2	Re. 1-8	16
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 110	1,100
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	100	all	Rs. 1	150
	1,000	125	75	Rs. 12	10 d 0 x

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Jones, Lieut., 1st Bombay N. I., on duty, from Malegaum.

Price, Lieut., 1st Bombay N. I., on duty, from Malegaum.

Thomson, Lieut., 7th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

OCTOBER 8.

Nicolson, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Belooch, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 4.

Hunter, Surg., on duty, to Jhelum.

OCTOBER 7.

Markham, Lieut., K. R. Rifles, to rejoin, to Ferozpore.

Mackeay, Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Meean Meer.

Stewart, Surg., on leave, to Poona.

Johnson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.

OCTOBER 28.

McInroy, Lieut.-Col., Madras Comst. Dept., to rejoin, to Kamptee.

Gatt, Lieut., 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

Stevens, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.

Thompson, Surg., on duty, to Poona.

Adye, Lieut, 1st Cavalry H.C., on duty, to Bolaram.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R.
Bombay, October 9, 1884.

Major F S Hore having returned from sick leave is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date.

Serjt Hawken is granted six months' leave from this date.

By order,
A H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
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SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c [illegible]
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 710
Sympathetic square .. .. 36 .. or .. 725
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 46 .. or .. 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STACE—October 7, at Baroda, the wife of Major E. V. Stace, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLIES—October 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of A. E. Allies, of a son.

BOWYER—September 15, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R. E., of a daughter.

BROWNE—October 5, at Tanna-street, Pursewaulcum, Madras, the wife of W. T. Browne, of the Dead Letter Office, of a son.

LAZARUS—October 4, at Waltair, Mrs. D. Lazarus, of a son.

NORTH—October, 2, at Lauriston, Bungalow, Guynd Ouchterloney Valley, the wife of Brownlow H. North, of a son.

RICKETTS—September 22, at Madura, the wife of E. G. Ricketts, Esquire, of a son.

WAKEFIELD—September 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of G. E. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—September 23, at Meerut, George Godfrey Billings, B. U. C. S., aged 57 years.

LUMLEY—September 18, at Nowgong, wife of Sergeant-Wheeler H. Lumley, C-4 R. A., aged 39 years and 3 months.

MacMAHON—September 20, at Pyrabad, William O'Brien MacMahon, Senior Captain of Her Majesty's 73rd and [illegible] Regiments.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistant). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extraction under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10, 19, Rampart Row.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1884.

LORD NORTHBROOK was sent to Egypt to consult with the Khedive's Government upon "certain weighty affairs, especially the exigencies of the finances of that country," to quote Lord Granville's letter of instructions; and one of the first results of his mission has been a proposal to completely abolish the Egyptian army, and to substitute for it a force of nine thousand police. If Lord Northbrook can show that a force of nine thousand policemen will cost less to maintain than a force of six thousand soldiers, his project may be accepted as an important contribution towards satisfying the financial exigencies of Egypt. But it is as a question of policy and not as one of finance that this proposal must stand or fall; and as a question of policy there is much to be said against it. The only feature that is new in it is that it is proposed by a Cabinet Minister—a Minister, moreover, who, as a rule, moves cautiously and has little natural disposition for violent changes. Ever since the military revolt under Arabi exhibited the Egyptian army as an instrument which could be turned to vicious as well as to useful account, its *raison d'être* has been eagerly contested. And the advocates of an abolition of the army did not press less eagerly for it when its incapacity and disinclination for fighting were revealed in conflict with the Soudan rebels. When, indeed, it was necessary to send a detachment of Baker Pasha's gendarmerie to Suakim to serve as a backbone to the somewhat invertebrate detachments of Sir Evelyn Wood's reorganized army, the abolitionists had something to say for a "root and branch" reform. The army, nevertheless, has lived, notwithstanding that it has not given many conspicuous proofs of its efficiency. Even Lord Dufferin, when he went to Egypt last year with large intentions in regard to reforms of every kind, forebore to suggest that it should be done away with. It is true there was not much left to do away with. What had once been a force of twenty thousand men had been reduced to one of six thousand, and Lord Dufferin proposed in his famous despatch that it should remain at that strength, but that it should be "essentially a latent force," a character which warriors with such a notorious indisposition for war would, no doubt, cheerfully assume. But the arrangement which he proposed—and which in fact has virtually been in existence since the disbandment of a large portion of Arabi's army after Tel-el-Kebir—was that a gendarmerie force should be constituted upon a semi-military basis, and that this should stand between the army and the constabulary proper. Lord Northbrook's plan goes much farther than this, though we doubt if it will prove to be entirely wanting in one at least of the essential provisions of Lord Dufferin's scheme. Even if it be assumed that Egypt can do entirely without an army—and this we very much doubt—there are elements in an army the equivalents to which must be supplied by any force that is to take its place. Some military service, at any rate, would have to be undertaken by Lord Northbrook's police. Egypt has a desert frontier nearly two thousand miles long, which provides opportunities for border raiding by predatory tribes. Her "wardens of the marches" would need some more formidable force than a constabulary; so that if the Egyptian army were disbanded, the [illegible] would have to include some semi-military element, capable of doing protective frontier service. Egypt, after all, has soldier's work to be done as well as policeman's, and it is for that reason that the project seems to us to be injudicious and impracticable; unless, indeed, a permanent British garrison is to supply the place of the disbanded Egyptian army, and this hypothesis raises an important question of policy, as well as one of finance. Although Lord Northbrook is not likely to have proposed so large a scheme without having been in consultation with his colleagues on the subject, it is worth while to call attention to the fact that up to a very recent date the English Government were plainly indisposed to sanction any such proposal. Only as recently as last July Lord Granville, in a despatch to Mr. Egerton, wrote that it was obviously most desirable, in the present condition of Egypt, that further radical changes in the administrative system of the country should be avoided unless they were absolutely required. "The new police organization has only recently been introduced. There has not as yet been sufficient time to admit of its having a fair trial." In the same despatch Lord Granville concurs in the view of "those most competent to express opinions on the subject" that the present police system "is preferable to any fresh arrangement, which would entail further disturbance of existing institutions." The Egyptian Government, in opposing a scheme which would entail the very considerable disturbance of existing military and police institutions, have thus an authority to appeal to which will not be disputed in Downing-street.

THE universally acknowledged boast that the sun never sets upon the dominions under the British flag, though it conveys a striking idea of the vastness of the Empire, does not definitely fix in our minds the exact extent of England's sway. And though everyone knows that she stands alone in the greatness of her wealth, the extent of her commerce, and the value of her manufactures, until recently few attempts have been made to reduce all these facts into figures in an intelligible and readable way. No one has ever taken the task in hand with greater success than Sir Richard Temple at the recent meeting of the British Association at Montreal, where our ubiquitous ex-Governor, who was President of the Economical and Statistical Section, read a paper on the general statistics of the British Empire which gives a vast amount of interesting information on every aspect of the subject. Sir Richard divided his paper under three headings :—(1) the area, consisting of widely extended regions; (2) the inhabitants of these many lands; and (3) the works of man as they are displayed in this vast theatre of action. But owing to the largeness of the subject, he was content with merely stating the principal facts in the form of an abstract. England has possessions scattered among nearly all the regions of the world, in Europe, in the East and West Indies, in Australia, in North America, and in Africa. Thus it will be seen that her sway extends further and more widely than that of the historical Empires of the old world. Including such territories as Egypt, Zululand, Afghanistan, and others over which she exercises a modified political control, the dimensions of the Imperial area, as ascertained by professional surveys, is set down at ten millions of square miles, or one-fifth of the area of the habitable globe. It is the veriest commonplace to say that the task of keeping such a vast Empire together, and of governing it well by giving security to possessors and facilities to acquirers, must be one entailing the greatest difficulty and trouble. But this task England has proved herself fully capable of performing, thanks first to the genius of her governing class, and then to the facilities which the broad highway of nations presents to her for easy communication with all parts of her Empire. There is something imposing in the single fact that the coast-line of the Empire is of an extraordinary length, measuring as much as 28,500 miles, and embracing 48 large harbours. In connection with this an interesting question presents itself. Does England owe the maintenance of her maritime superiority to the adventitious circumstance of having such extensive possessions on the sea-coast, or are the sea-coast possessions but the natural results of the vast power she has exercised over the seas? It may be added that of the large area under British control, only a comparatively small portion is cultivated or occupied, while some portion of it is entirely uncultivable; but the cultivable portion that is left is capable of supporting an indefinite increase of population.

Next turning to the part of Sir Richard Temple's paper that deals with the people who inhabit all parts of the British Empire, we find their numbers estimated at 315 millions. It would be a tedious task to enumerate the diverse nationalities that make up the vast mass of humanity included in this aggregate. A more convenient distinction is that of race. According to this mode of division, it is found that 45 millions belong to the fair or Caucasian race, 254 to the Aryan, five to the Mongolian, and the remainder to the aboriginal races. Among the fair races 39 millions are Anglo-Saxons, including German colonists. Divided according to religion, Christianity claims about one-seventh of the whole, or about 46 millions. The Hindoos, numbering 188 millions, form more than half of the total population of the Empire. There is no greater phenomenon in the whole range of politics than the fate which has brought a handful of foreigners from a far distant country to rule over the destinies of the entire Hindoo race. The entire Hindoo race, we say; for outside the British Empire the followers of Hindooism can almost be counted on one's fingers. Half the Mahomedan world is gathered under the fostering care of the British flag. There are 50 millions of Mahomedans under the British Crown in India, and 10 millions more in countries connected with the British Empire. These figures, when compared with those of the area and population of the United Kingdom, fill us with a wonder which familiarity itself can scarcely abate.

It is when we turn to that part of the paper which deals with the wealth, commerce, and resources of the Empire that wonder ceases and admiration begins. Here we have not less palpable tokens of England's power and greatness. Though in area and population Great Britain can hardly compare with the rest of the Empire, in wealth her primacy is most marked. If the public revenue alone be taken as a test, the 120,000 square miles which form the area of the United Kingdom yield very nearly as much revenue as the rest of the Empire with an area of eight-and-a-half millions. The amount of the annual revenue and receipts collected in the British Empire for the general government or administration is reckoned at £203,000,000 sterling annually. Of this sum £89,000,000 pertain to the United Kingdom, £74,000,000 to India, and £40,000,000 to the colonies and dependencies. About one-fourth of this total revenue is obtained from direct taxation, land tax, property tax, and the like; the customs, excise, and other sources of indirect taxation supply the rest. If to this be added the large sum of £61,000,000 received throughout the Empire for local purposes, the whole amounts to a truly magnificent figure, and assumes proportions which have never been equalled in ancient or modern times. This revenue, it may be mentioned, is obtained from British subjects only, and not from the population of the native States under British control. Thus the average incidence of taxation per head is found to amount to £1 5s. 4d. per year, which certainly cannot be considered very high. But the most remarkable feature in connection with this great [illegible] is the unintentionally small strength of the military forces which are deemed sufficient for external defence and the maintenance of internal order. In this respect it compares very remarkably with almost every other great State. This necessarily reduces the proportion which the military expenditure bears to the Imperial revenue. It is relatively to revenue the smallest in the world, with the exception of the United States of America. But there are exceptional circumstances in the case of America which in this and other respects make comparison between the two hardly fair. On the sea, of course, England maintains her position as the first naval Power in the world. It is also due to maritime activity that the British Empire absorbs about one-third of the world's commerce. To it belongs half the steam tonnage, half the carrying power, and half of the freight earning of all the nations together, with two-thirds of the ship-building of the world. A third of the banking business of the world is done within the British Empire. Calculating wealth by land and cattle, railways and public works, houses and furniture, shipping, merchandise, bullion, and sundries, the British Empire is the richest State on earth. In industries, though it still maintains its position at the head, the United States are beginning to creep into a forward position. In matters educational, naturally, the Empire does not occupy the front place, for though the number of those undergoing instruction is very large, their proportion to the rest of the population is but small. This is, of course, due to the backwardness of India, where, though education has been advancing steadily within the last two decades, the neglect of many centuries still requires to be made up for.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

PARIS is chiefly occupied, not with the Cabinet Council that was *not* held last Saturday, nor with the vague and uncertain proceedings of Vice-Admiral Courbet, but in speculating on what are the subjects of conversation among the three Emperors at Skiernievice, and what will be the result of this meeting, which is all the more eventful and significant that up till a very recent date there has existed between two of the Powers there represented and the third a jealousy more or less loudly expressed. It is not for a moment credited that the mere purpose of discussing the best repressive measures to check the growth of Socialism or Nihilism in the three Empires is, as has been stated, the principal object for which the infirm German Emperor has met his two brother-autocrats, though, no doubt, this topic will also be touched on. No police measures, however important, can account for the pomp and parade with which this meeting has been invested; nor could the desired discussion of such be a sufficient motive to bring the Emperor of Russia to a place of peril to his life, or to induce the Emperors of Germany and Austria the one to take, in failing health, a long and tedious journey, and the other to apparently sacrifice the objects for which the political leaders of his country have so long been striving. For does not this reception of Russia into the German and Austrian alliance mean that Austria will, for an indefinite period, adjourn her projects of aggrandizement in the East and engage her to a policy of reserve and abstention? For what common object have Russia and Austria sacrificed their jealousy and hatred of each other, and for what weighty reasons has Germany brought together in friendship and alliance two Powers, whose hostility to each other was her surest guarantee against their common hostility to her?

It is generally supposed here that the Egyptian question has been chiefly under discussion, and that propositions will shortly be made to France on this subject. So let England look ahead. For though now the reaction of feeling in France on the subject of the recently discussed alliance between the Republic and Germany is becoming daily more strong, and this alliance seems impossible, it is certain that in case we do not keep our promises and follow the line of action we have foolishly, I think, laid down for ourselves in Egypt, we shall have the whole Continent, or at least the four principal Powers, up in arms against us. And there is in this a double menace, inasmuch as this meeting is generally understood to foretoken a long season of peace on the Continent, during which time each Power will have time to strengthen itself. Germany, we learn from an officially inspired article in the *Post*, is about to devote her energies to the development of her navy and to colonial extension. The Germans have caught the fever from their neighbours. "The development of her navy and colonial extension." Is this not matter for the consideration of English statesmen? By the way, have you read Admiral Symonds's letter of September 3, published in the *Times*? Some of his remarks are most important, and as they support much that I have had to say in these columns, I will reproduce a short part of this letter :—

"It was the wise insular custom of our forefathers to keep the navy of Great Britain equal in number and power to that of Europe and twice that of France. Our navy should be so strong that the success of any one country against us must be hopeless, and this policy should be clearly set forth to the world at large. Our personnel in those days was so splendid, and our seamanship so matchless, that no enemy had a chance with British sailors."

Alas, in these days the value of personal courage, and even of physique, has sadly diminished. It is the machine and not the man that decides the victory, the quantity and not the quality, of which abundant proof was afforded in 1871, when France went to war with Germany. Admiral Symonds continues :—

"Our policy was to keep in the best order an incomparable navy in number, power, &c. How is it now? Politicians cut down the navy as much as possible to its ruin by so-called economy. As to the state of the navy, I consider it inferior to the French alone in number, structure, and armament." Whereupon follows a column of proof that his opinion is only too well founded on fact.

So our navy is already inferior to that of France alone. And so further the Republic could settle the Egyptian question as far as we are concerned without the aid, which would be readily forthcoming, of the other European Powers. But leaving Egypt out of the question, and supposing that we are in that country merely acting as cat's-paw to the Khedive or his master, Abd-ul-Hamid, and that when our philanthropical mission is concluded and Egypt made habitable and her finances arranged to the satisfaction of her creditors, we shall withdraw thence with the consciousness of virtue as our sole reward—does not this state of things suggest the gravest menace to our colonies, to the Greater Britain beyond these waves over which we once claimed mastery? France with a colonial policy, with a stronger navy. Germany with a colonial policy, and a navy not less inferior to ours. The Continent at peace, and united in opposition to us. For such it is. Do we mean to keep our colonies at all? Is it our intention to enfranchise them in its largest sense, and to make of Australia a republic and of India a kingdom? Or what guarantee have we that they will not, as America did, do this for themselves? Till now we have kept them loyal to us in return for our protection. And for this protection our navy was supposed to be sufficient. But how can we hope to protect them against foreign aggression with a navy which is already inferior to that of our most ambitious rival? Because we are blind will they consent to be led by us? And be certain of this, that these things are felt in France, and that preparation is being made for them.

Not that, for the moment, the rivalry of France to England in the establishment of colonies is much a subject for her self-congratulations. Although, and this is a curious trait of the national character, M. Peyron has proposed, and the President has sanctioned the proposition, to bestow the military medal on Admiral Courbet for his exploits in the Chinese waters, and people are racking their heads how to further reward him, the Admiral's task is by no means finished, nor is the Chinese question settled. Perhaps—though by this I mean to make no attack on the Admiral himself—before a month has elapsed the French will be regretting having rewarded the leader of their enterprise in the East before instead of after his work was finished. We have no news from the seat of war, except a telegram from Courbet to the Minister of Marine, announcing that the Chinese are re-fortifying Kinfai; but news is not a speciality of French newspapers, which content themselves with borrowing copy from the English papers, while abusing them for their partisanship with their enemies. For instance, yesterday's *Temps* says: "The Foochow correspondent of the *Times* writes"—a column copied from his journal, interspersed with remarks like this: "We have often pointed out how inexact are the telegraphic informations of the organ of the City as to Chinese affairs, and how strongly they bear the imprint of partiality. The correspondent of the *Times* has evidently as much love for the Chinese as hatred for France.

Market-men every mother's son amongst them, the French are beginning to feel that in the matter of Tongking they have paid "too dear for their whistle." After Tongking, China; after China—what?—is the question which is being put to-day. And Tongking alone is costing too much. Five thousand five hundred men have just been ordered back for Tunis to supply the place of the troops in the East, and—so the Conservative papers say—to enable M. Ferry to carry on the war without having to ask the country for fresh supplies. This is robbing Peter to pay Paul; but it is a wise step on the part of the President of the Council, for himself, for I do not think that this would be a very opportune moment to ask the tax-payers to impose a fresh sacrifice on themselves, there being already a very large deficit this year on the estimate. If Admiral Courbet can bring the Chinese difficulty to a speedy and brilliant end, all will be well for M. Ferry, who will be free to follow, with the support of the nation, any further schemes that his ambition may dictate. On the other hand, if matters have not advanced by the time the Chambers meet again, and more money has to be asked for, it is my opinion—judging from what I hear—that he will be informed that the nation finds the game not worth the candle.

If M. Ferry falls, as in such a case he would do, we shall hear less of colonies for France. It is a foolish cry at the best, as I have many times explained. The French are excellent inhabitants for France, and for no other country.

So all depends on the result of the next few weeks. On which side the hopes of all Englishmen should lie I need not point out.

THE NEW PRESIDENCY POLICE COURTS.

THERE is every probability that before the year closes the new Presidency Magistrates' Courts will have entered upon the first stages of construction. At any rate the acceptance of the plans by Government, and the fixing of an early date for the acceptance of the tenders for the preliminary works, afford the best reasons for hoping that Bombay is within a measureable distance of possessing courts built with special regard to

TELEGRAMS.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF COLONEL STEWART AND PARTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

At Simla the story of the massacre of Colonel Stewart by Bedouins is disbelieved. It comes from Cairo, where false rumours abound. It is not said that the news was received by the Khedive.

THE WEATHER AT SIMLA.

The weather in Simla is clear and cold. The rains are apparently over.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The local agent of the new Oriental Bank has received a telegram to-day from London, stating that an assets company is being formed to take over the properties in Mauritius of the old bank.

THE MADRAS DEATH-RATE.

The death-rate of Madras is now very much improved, that for the last week being below the

DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

[illegible] scue by the Indian Association to [illegible] scarcity in the Beerbhoom district [illegible] they have visited Nulhati, Chatra, Shaikpur, and several other places where [illegible]. The magistrate is unremitting in [illegible]. Other district officers at Nalhati and [illegible] entitled to praise. The organiza- [illegible] of a more complete. The average daily [illegible] at the relief works is now six or seven [illegible]. Relief works are urgently needed at [illegible]. The delegates consider that private [illegible] necessary. They recommend that subscrip- [illegible] raised by different public bodies.

THE BHOOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAKI THROUGH DUKI, Oct. 8.

The Grenadiers and guns stand fast here, reinforced by the 45th Sikhs. The remainder of the advance guard move on to-morrow. Reconnoitring parties which went to-day into the Bori Valley have returned. They met with no resistance.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRES.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

A preliminary meeting to elect a committee to arrange for a mass meeting on Saturday to protest against the Mandalay massacres took place last evening. Over 200 to 300 persons of all nationalities were present, and the English; three Burmans, two Chinese and two natives of India were formed into a committee, with power to add to their number.

Dr. Marks presided, and said he hoped there would be a large attendance on Saturday, and that a cable would be sent forth which would reach England and show our detestation and horror at Theebaw's crimes.

THE PANCHGANI RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 8.

The rifle meeting commenced yesterday, and was continued to-day. The weather was fine, and competition [illegible] volunteers shooting well. The best scores made up to date were in the Rifle Derby—[illegible]. Gelston, 33; Rifle Oaks—Volunteer Rifles, E. I. R. V., 35; Rifle Guineas—Sayts Godfrey, E., 22; Rifle Leger—Sergt. Allen, N. V. R., 33; Alexander Stakes—Corpl. Ralph, R. S. [illegible]; Prince of Wales Cup—Corporal Stephens, N.V.R., 25; Nelvoy Derby—Naique Krishnajee, 9th Bombay N. I., 32; Nursery Stakes—Naique Syed Hamed, 21st Madras N. I., 33; Native Guineas—Havildar Unterbeg, 25; British Army Contest—Sergeant Dean Hampshire, 63; Volunteer Contest—Capt. Sayts, E. I. [illegible], 50; Empress Stakes—Major Tendall, 32.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.

Lord Northbrook has proposed the complete abolition of the Egyptian army, and that, as a substitute, a force of nine thousand police should be enrolled. The Egyptian Government is opposed to this proposal.

GENERAL GORDON,

A telegram from Dongola states that a messenger has arrived from Berber, reporting that General Gordon has returned to Khartoum.

SMALL-POX IN THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.

A case of small-pox has occurred among the 42nd Highlanders, and the battalion has been placed in quarantine.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 7.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 7.

The China Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull.

Prices in favour of buyers.

The London Corn market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 3-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Shirtings, etc. 7 4½

Yarns, do. 0 4½

Bills, do. 0 9½

Bars do. 80½

4 per cent. Bank Rate 3½

Consols 101

Consols for account 101⅛

Closing Loan 100

Fresh Remises 50¾

Bar Silver ..... [illegible]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, October 7.

10 p.m. ..... 77·3

WEDNESDAY, October 8.

6 a.m. ..... 75·0

9 a.m. ..... 82·5

12 noon ..... 81·5

3 p.m. ..... 83·4

6 p.m. ..... [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 8.)

STATE OF COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Kurrachee, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Muscat, perfect. Via Talentia, perfect.

PERSIA.—Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AFGHANISTAN.—Via Pasni, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

JAPAN.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.

MALACCA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Hongkong lines interrupted.

SIAM.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Singapore, interrupted.

BURMA.—Via Rangoon, interrupted.

Mandalay perfect.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

The Town Council at their meeting yesterday resolved to ask Government to appoint two qualified native medical men as assistant surgeons in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for a period of three years each, on a monthly salary of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150, which is to be paid out of the municipal funds. The Council further expressed a desire to have a Surgeon-General recommend [illegible] Government one of the candidates as he deems best for the post.

[illegible] nearly completed [illegible] relates to the [illegible] at Saturday's [illegible] and that of one [illegible] of inquiry, that [illegible] of the smaller [illegible] of witnesses [illegible] one, and it is [illegible] will finish their [illegible].

[illegible] to the unsuit- [illegible] ornby-row for [illegible] trates' Courts [illegible] ts or removal [illegible] risoners, pro- [illegible] huddled to- [illegible] gether [illegible] glad to learn that

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the Government have sanctioned plans of new courts, which are estimated to cost Rs. 3,70,000 and to occupy nearly five years in construction. The new courts will be situated on Cruickshank-road, between the Cama Hospital, now in course of erection, and the proposed new Municipal Offices.

ANOTHER undertaking for the manufacture of paper within the Bombay Presidency is to be started. The Indian Paper Mills, Limited, has been formed for the purpose, with a capital of four lakhs, of which half has already been subscribed. It is intended to utilise the water power available at Karakwasla near Poona, a lease of which has already been granted by the Government on advantageous terms. By working with water instead of steam power, the promoters reckon on a profit of 16 per cent. on the capital.

AT the invitation of the Archbishop of Goa, a meeting of ecclesiastical dignitaries has been held at his Palace, at Pangim, to consider the best means of dealing with the abuses of the press in religious matters. It is not yet known what action it has been decided to take. "Whatever this decision may be," a Goa paper remarks, "it will be welcome, provided it is free from excess of authority and does not offend the existing laws, as was the case not so very long since."

THE amount of salt revenue for the first five months of the current financial year was Rs. 2,42,67,000 on 12,60,200 maunds, as compared with Rs. 2,36,75,000 on 12,52,000 maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

DURING the past week the prospects in Beerbhoom have very much improved, and although there is still very great distress there is little probability of the district being overtaken by actual famine. There has been considerable rain, which has done immense good to the crops.

THE *Statesman* publishes an account of an interview which its Madras correspondent has had with M. and Mdme. Coulomb, who have attained such notoriety in connection with the Theosophist exposures. The Coulombs declared that in private life Mdme. Blavatsky is a most loveable and fascinating woman, while of Colonel Olcott they had nothing but good to say: "he is courteous, generous, and thoughtful of others, with honourable ambitions, but led astray by blind prejudice and 'stupidity' under the influence of Mdme. Blavatsky." According to the correspondent, both M. and Mdme. Coulomb regret the shabby trick which they played upon their quondam friends by publishing the letters, which, unless it be proved, as it is declared, that they are forgeries, will ruin Mdme. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in the estimation of the Indian public.

THE drainage works which were constructed at Naini Tal as the outcome of the landslip of September, 1880, have been put to a severe test. It appears that rain fell continuously for seventy hours, commencing on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, and continuing without intermission until Wednesday afternoon, the 1st instant. During this time some 24 inches of rain were registered, and local report states that the fall was one of the heaviest that has occurred for the last twenty years. The downpour, though not so violent as that which caused the fatal landslip of 1880, was of the same unceasing nature, and the station was wrapped in a dense mist the whole time that the rain fell. It is satisfactory to be able to state that Naini Tal has in no way suffered from this heavy and continuous deluge, and that no slip or damage of any kind has been caused on the hill-sides. That such a good result should be possible under the trying conditions of three days' heavy rain is solely to be attributed to the admirable system of surface drainage which the settlement now possesses, for by its means the rainfall, however heavy, is at once carried off the hill-sides direct into the lake.

REFERRING to the railway disaster in Bengal the *Englishman* says:—"It is unfortunate that the accident should have happened so soon after the new superintendent of the line, Colonel Conway-Gordon, had taken over charge; and we feel sure that every one will sympathise with him, as having his shoulder to the wheel from the outset, made any very important changes in the management or the working of the line. That important changes have been made in its working since the Government took charge cannot be denied. Old and experienced officers in the highest positions have been got rid of. Many of the most experienced working men on the line have either left of their own accord or been dismissed, and others, rather than submit to the new regulations, have applied to follow in consequence of the order that any man employed on the railway, whatever his position, who is not be absent for twenty-four hours, will be dismissed without further notice, unless he produces a medical certificate as to the cause of his absence. Natives also have been in many cases substituted for Europeans, and we understand that nearly all firemen employed on the line are now natives, whereas formerly they were chiefly Europeans. This may be considered by the authorities a very desirable method of effecting some economy in the working of the line, but it is by no means likely to conduce to the safety of the passengers or of the property of the company."

WHILE sharing in the indignation which the massacres at Mandalay have aroused, the Allahabad paper doubts if the Government of India would be well-advised to take any action in the matter, as it is the obvious hope and intention of the memorialists that they should do. "Our relations with Burma, as with Nepaul and Afghanistan," says the *Pioneer*, "absolve us from all concern or responsibility in the domestic acts of the rulers of those States. Whether the Ameer of Afghanistan behead the members of an unfriendly clan, or Theebaw dispatches of a prison outbreak in his own fashion, while things stand on their present footing it is no matter for our interference; nor should it be forgotten that it is often asserted in these days that the people of the country prefer native rule with the occasional excitements of an uprising and a massacre to the flat monotony of peace under the British Government." The same paper thinks that all that the Government could do would be to send to Mandalay a remonstrance, which Theebaw would value at its worth; but says that such a course would be worse than useless, unless it were fully understood that the warning, if it failed, would be backed up by force. "Till then we must submit to witness atrocities in Burma, as we witnessed the far worse atrocities against the Jews in Russia, as evils beyond our remedy, though the voice of the public may declare in what disapprobation they are held."

MR. GRANT DUFF'S remarks in the minute from which we quoted yesterday, that Madras has never grown to be a real capital and can indeed never do so, have not been very kindly taken by the Madrasees. The *Mail* indignantly asks, "What constitutes a capital?" "The presence in a town," it says, "of the chief court of law of a province, of the headquarters of banks and mercantile firms, and of very many Governmental Departments, as well as the concentration therein of the railway and shipping communication of the province, should be accepted as very cogent claims to the right of being regarded as the capital of such province." The *Mail* also asks His Excellency to be so good as to say what better site for a capital of that province could be even now found, and points out that Madras is pretty equally distant from the northernmost, westernmost, and southernmost districts of the province; and it occupies, on a long stretch of a harbourless waste, an advantageous military and naval position. It remarks that "Calcutta, which lies a long way up a river, is situated on a marsh, and it has to wage a constant warfare against the results of Mr. Job Charnock's ignorance of sanitation. Bombay is dreadfully pushed for room. Madras, on the other hand, has no need to be crowded into the narrow limits of the two other Presidency capitals, but because of its liberal utilisation of its elbow-room Mr. Grant Duff hesitates to allow that it is entitled to be regarded as a capital." Something more, however, than elbow-room is required to constitute a capital.

IN Japan they are manufacturing a House of Lords after the most approved English models. Two variations are, however, introduced which break the complete resemblance to the English system. The Salic law obtains, but with a singular modification. No woman can succeed to a peerage; but if she is found by the process of events to be at the head of a noble family, she may choose among her relations who shall be her heir, and that heir takes the title with the inheritance. The other modification is even more remarkable, as it affirms the principle that title shall have its duties as well as its privileges. The law on this point is as short as it is singular. "All members of the aristocracy shall be obliged to see that their relatives receive a careful education." If that rule were enforced in the case of all the relatives, the new peers are not much to be envied.

SOME of the Jewish papers are pointing out that in Toulon and Marseilles the Jewish population, which by no means always lives in the healthiest parts of those towns, has been singularly exempt from the ravages of the cholera. They unhesitatingly attribute this escape to the dietary and hygienic regulations prescribed by the Mosaic ritual. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, thinks that the probability is, that the Jews have been inured to miasma and all kinds of disease germs during the centuries of their confinement to their ghettos. All the weakly Jews being killed off, a plague-proof variety has alone survived. Perhaps modern sanitary reformers are apt to overlook the valuable body of hygienic truths contained in those ancient ordinances. The traditional health of Jewish colonies in all parts of the world amid the most violent epidemics is a significant fact, at any rate.

M. RENAN'S visit a month ago to his birthplace in Brittany has raised a storm in clerical quarters. M. Renan was anxious to sleep during his stay at Treguier in the very house in which he had been born, and which is now inhabited by several different tenants. But the difficulty was that these good folk were all devoted sons of the Church, and by no means inclined to offer hospitality to the author of the "Vie de Jesu." One of them, however, was more tolerant and lent his room. For this act of courtesy he has been so bitterly assailed that he has felt compelled to publish a *piece justificative*, and a very ingenious document it is. It was quite true that he had lent his room to the infidel, but then he had also lent it on a previous occasion to another distinguished man of unimpeachable orthodoxy, whose good influence might perhaps have haunted M. Renan. Besides, was it not worth while trying whether the revival of all the surroundings of his youth might not reawaken also in the heretic his early faith? What a charming topic of discussion it must all be for the good ladies of Treguier!

PROFANE swearing seems to be on the increase in Spain. There are two articles in the Spanish constitutional code prescribing punishment for blasphemy, but there is no nation in Europe which has a worse reputation in this respect than the Spaniards. Of late the "language of the gods," as they love to call it, has become so saturated with curses and irreverent terms that the provincial authorities have petitioned their several governors to interfere energetically against the custom of swearing and cursing which "makes the Spanish people blush before the eyes of other civilized nations." The depraved custom is said to be growing among all classes, and it is for the honour and safety of the coming generation, "the hope of the future day," that the appeal is made. All fathers and instructors of youth are urged to co-operate in extirpating expressions which poison the proud idiom of the South. But from of old the Spaniards have been so much addicted to strong language that it will take more than the appeal of a few provincial mayors to purge the language of its blasphemous expletives.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN JOHN FORDYCE, Bengal Staff Corps Paymaster, Punjab Circle, rejoined from privilege leave on the 30th September.

THE large draft for the 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, expected to arrive in the Malabar on the 11th instant, will proceed to Rawal Pindi, where it will await the arrival of the headquarters from Nowshera.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. S. SUTHERLAND, M. D., Examiner Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, has proceeded on ten days' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. S. MARSHALL, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 19th Punjab Native Infantry, has been granted furlough to England.

CAPTAIN G. R. MOORE, B. Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is stated to be a candidate for the Army Pay Department.

MR. WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN has been gazetted Lieutenant in the Post Office Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, *vice* T. W. K. McCrea, resigned.

CAPTAIN H. P. WILLOUGHBY, Royal Artillery, is not resigning the service, but only his appointment in the Bengal Ordnance Department, with a view of proceeding through the long gunnery course at Shoeburyness.

COLONEL M. C. PERREAN, Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, is due in Calcutta on or before the 15th instant. It is said that Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Dossett, the Garrison Engineer, Fort Tonala attached to the Controller's office for some time to come.

THE Indian Marine Troopship Canning, Captain B. P. Creagh, which sailed on the 1st instant with the 14th N. I. for Kurrachee, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. She left Kurrachee on the 5th instant, calling at Mandvee, where she embarked a party of the 25th N. I. consisting of 2 officers, 1 lady, 6 native officers, 284 men, 99 women, 104 children, and 40 followers. She brought on to Bombay from Kurrachee 1 officer, 1 lady, and 1 child; 18 men, 1 woman, 2 children, and 4 followers of the Gloucestershire Regiment; 1 officer of the 3rd Belooch Regiment; 15 men of the R. A; 1 man, 1 woman, and 1 child of the North Stafford; 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, and 1 follower of the Hospital Department; 1 man of the Bombay Lancers, 2 men of the 2nd Grenadiers; 3 men, 1 woman, and 1 child of the Ordnance Department; and 1 man, 2 women, and 3 children of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut. Col. Nicholson, 3rd Belooch Regiment; Lieut. O. S. Bevill, Gloucestershire, and wife of Captain Ternan (from Kurrachee); Major R. L. Price and Surgeon Major H. Atkins, 25th Regiment N. I.; and wife of Captain Nuthall. The Canning will sail to-morrow, the 10th instant, for Mandvee with the head-quarter wing of the 10th Bomboy N. I., consisting of 5 European officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, 88 children; 5 native officers, 442 men, 234 women, 196 children, 139 followers, and 5 horses. The following are the names of officers:—Lieut.-Col. C. Cunningham, Lieut. W. B. Piers, Lieut. F. W. J. Caulfield, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Ashby, and Surg. Major F. James.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.—Since yesterday the pressure has increased throughout the whole country, the change being greatest in the north and least in the south. The readings are generally very uniform, but are rather higher in Khandesh and Gujarat, and lower in East Bengal, than elsewhere. The wind is consequently still light in force, but it has changed a good deal in direction. It is now northerly in Bengal, and over the peninsula it is generally easterly. The temperature changes are irregular, but on the whole downward. The weather is rather cloudy in the west and south of the peninsula, but fine elsewhere. Rain has fallen generally and fairly heavily in the south of the peninsula, and showers are reported from Akola, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Karwar, and Nowgong. Elsewhere there is no rain. Rain to-day:—Akola, Wellington, Coimbatore, and Mercara, 1 inch; Nowgong, Madura, and Calicut, ½ inch. Previously, unimportant.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(8th October, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.		Deg.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·983		83·5	WSW	23	0·00
Surat	·977		85·6	NE	8	0·00
Bombay	·978		82·5	ENE	12	0·00
Ratnagherry	·960		84·4	ENE	4	0·00
Karwar	·951		81·1	W	Mod	0·02
Mangalore	·906		78·9	SSW	4	0·21
Calicut	·970		77·6	Calm	0	0·47
Cochin	·948		81·5	NW	Mod	0·14
Masulipatam	978		87·8	NE	4	0·00
Madras	·985		88·3	E	8	0·00
Negapatam	·961		85·9	W	9	0·00

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

AMONGST the many trials to which the officers of the British Army in India are subjected in these days of so-called military reform, there is perhaps none so severe as that imposed upon them by the present high standard of professional education. The young officer of the present day has to qualify for promotion to the rank of captain, to pass an examination which should fit him for employment in any combatant military capacity, from that of drill-corporal to that of Brigadier-General. His course of instruction also provides for his being able to act in the positions of Deputy Judge Advocate, Field Engineer to a division, assistant in a mathematical instrument maker's shop, and various other posts more or less pertinent to his situation as a company officer.

Having passed some years (a minimum of six) in the army—one of them at least in the rank of captain, it is assumed that he has had time to forget, in the performance of his regimental duties, his previously acquired knowledge, and after going through a garrison course, he is permitted to present himself for examination to qualify for promotion to the rank of major. The curriculum undergone is much like the previous one, only more so as satisfactory answers to the questions now set prove our warrior to be still acquainted with his former "subjects" and, in addition, fully prepared to act at once as commander of an army corps, "C. R. E.," forage contractor, or what not. There is also a supplementary examination by a board of cavalry officers in horsemanship, but the examiners in this subject are not so exacting in their demands as are those who set the papers on military law and fortification subjects, a knowledge of which is naturally far more useful to a Regimental Field Officer on service than a mere acquaintance with the art of adhering to a horse when urged beyond a slow trot. Besides these examinations which are obligatory there are many others, such as those in army signalling, field engineering, &c., which are called voluntary. This name is somewhat of a misnomer, as a Commanding Officer is more or less obliged to furnish so-called "volunteers" for the classes of instruction, and in many regiments an officer failing to volunteer for one or more of these classes is sure to be reported upon confidentially for loss of zeal.

I shall not here enter at any length into the question of the course of instruction at present obtained at the Staff College. The teaching is, on the whole, useful; but much valuable time is wasted in cramming officers with information which cannot possibly be of any use to nineteen twentieths of them in any future position as a Staff Officer. The system of making certain subjects obligatory for all is most pernicious. It forces men to spend several hours a day in acquiring sufficient knowledge to enable them to qualify in subjects utterly distasteful to them, for which they have no natural talent whatever; whereas the same time might be turned to useful account in training officers specially for employment in the respective branches for which they are fitted by their several tastes and talents. This is a subject which calls for special attention. Let us now consider what are the advantages we derive from this high-pressure system of education. As regards the social and physical qualities of our officers there is no doubt that there is a sad falling off since its introduction. It is not only that our young officers, being eternally engaged in preparation for some examination or other, have but little spare time to devote to amusements and manly sports; but, whatever our military reformers may say to the contrary, there is no doubt that we do not get the same class of young officer nowadays as we did a few years ago. The cause is not far to seek. What with increase of work and utter uncertainty as to his prospects, perpetual examinations and "confidential reports," the position of an officer in the army is so fallen from what it was in the days of the "glorious British ensign"—whose abolition was the thin end of the wedge which has split to pieces all our old traditions and sources of *esprit de corps*, that young men of good family with sufficient means to support life in any other calling will not enter the service. Of course, there are exceptions, notably in the case of the sons of old officers who feel under a sort of hereditary obligation to stick to the profession of their forefathers.

According to the theory of the reformers this is just as it should be. The young officer of the present day should be entirely dependent upon his profession for his existence, and so devoted to that profession that nothing outside of, or beyond it has any interest for him. This is an excellent theory, but it is utterly opposed to what many people are of opinion might be made the one redeeming point of the "territorial system," viz., that regiments might be officered to a large extent by young gentlemen from their respective counties. It is much to be doubted whether the subaltern, whose personal contact with his men is confined to meeting them on duty and lecturing to them in his spare time on infantry tactics and the "combined action of the three arms," inspires the same feeling of confidence and respect as the old-fashioned ignoramus who, though a striking witness to the superiority of the Indian law. The kind and manner of this transfer require indeed much clearing up. As a [illegible] question, [illegible] the carrying of the form of athletics [illegible] a proficiency exacted in any

In these days of long-ranged arms of precision, the junior regimental officers are not liable to be afforded much scope for the exercise of strategical or even tactical knowledge; but they always stand a chance, especially in wars with savage tribes, of being placed in a position where everything depends upon their courage, and the amount of trust and confidence their men may have in them.

Far be it from me to suggest that a young officer is the better for being ignorant of his professional work. I only wish to point out that he is, at present, educated far beyond the standard required to fit him for the efficient performance of his regimental duties.

A case occurred this year which, I think, proves pretty clearly that the present system does not always insure the selection of the fittest officers for promotion to the higher grades. Two captains in the same regiment failed to qualify in "c and d," and were passed over a junior. One of these served with such distinction in the Afghan war that he obtained a brevet and was very strongly recommended for the Victoria Cross; the other was for years adjutant of one battalion of his regiment, in which appointment he was so efficient that he was selected for the adjutancy of the other Battalion, when promoted into it as a captain. I know both these officers personally, and do not think one could well find two better specimens of the class of man really useful on service in any regiment in India. The Officer who obtained the step I do not know; but his regiment have not nearly as high an opinion of his professional attainments as of those of the officers he superseded. There is one great flaw in the present examination systems. The standard of honour in the service is, in nearly everything, very high; but at the same time some curious notions obtain in the British Army concerning "certificates signed under compulsion," and I fear that a man's papers are not in every case a fair criterion of his knowledge. The greatest absurdity of the whole system is this: that while so much attention is paid to the undue forcing of the talents of the junior officers; but scanty measures are taken to ascertain if an officer retains his fitness for employment after once he has passed for promotion to field rank. Under the present regulations an officer can pass for promotion to the rank of Major when he has six years service. He may not get his majority for ten years more, and may then serve for something under seven years before he gets his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, so that he may spend twenty years in his regiment between the time of passing his last examination and the time he gets command, a contingency which to my mind quite nullifies the advantage desired from fitting him at twenty-five years of age for the command of a division. Under this system a man may not only have forgotten everything he knew by the time he gets command of his regiment; but, with the assistance of a clever Adjutant he may, in time of peace, retain command for four years so long as he is not blind, deaf or dumb and can manage to stick on a horse at a trot. This being the case I do not see the great advantage of the new system over the old one. Of course, a certain knowledge of each officer's qualifications is obtained by means of "confidential reports and General Inspections. In many cases however, these are but nominal checks. A man may be for years away from his Regiment as an adjutant of auxiliary forces or on the staff, or in command of a detachment, so that his commanding officer knows next to nothing of him except by hearsay—a most dangerous thing on which to frame a confidential report. Moreover, many Commanding Officers, through upright and thoroughly conscientious, are unwilling to report badly upon men, who, though not in any way fitted to succeed them in command, have been their most intimate friends since they joined the regiment together. As for the General Inspection, it may be made a very crucial test of an officer's capabilities, and with some divisional Commanders it is. In many cases, however, it is just the reverse.

Now, I am perfectly aware that what I am going to say will raise a bowl of indignation from many worthy middle-aged gentlemen; this I cannot help. The first improvement I would suggest is the reduction of the standards of examination of lieutenants and captains. All work and no play makes the military jack a very dull boy indeed, and I maintain that it does not in any way conduce to the efficiency in their own sphere, of regimental officers, to make their lives a burden to them by endeavouring to turn them into premature Von Moltkes. If the examinations were ever lessened in severity, and the garrison courses shortened, the company officer of average ability, would have a much more enjoyable life of it, and be just as good a man at his work. I would, therefore, as I said before, advocate a considerable reduction in the examination in "c and d," and the establishment of a thoroughly searching examination to be passed by the second lieutenant colonels of all regiments before giving them command of a battalion.

I am aware that the idea of requiring senior officers to pass examinations is utterly opposed to all preconceived notions on the subject; but I think that before entrusting a man with such a serious responsibility as the command of a battalion, some better means than those now existing should be taken to ascertain that he is fitted for the post. This examination might be made very short, and should be, in all respects practical, and, above all things, not competitive. A three hours' paper and two parades of a couple of hours each would furnish a sufficiently crucial test of a man's knowledge of the interior economy of a corps, his ability to manœuvre (without any hints from his Adjutant or Sergeant-Major) a battalion as part of a brigade, and to act—as in active service he might at any time be called upon to do—as commander of a brigade of infantry. This ordeal is one to which I do not think any officer really fit to command a battalion would mind being subjected. The only possible objection to its institution is the idea that it is derogatory to an officer of a certain standing to have his efficiency in any way questioned—a squeamish and sentimental notion quite out of date in these practical days, and one, moreover, which, I am sure, would not be made except by a man who knew himself to be incompetent. A great advantage of the establishment of this form of testing a man's capabilities would be the abolition of "selection," which we all know is merely a synonym for a more objectionable term. None but the fully competent would be promoted, and these would obtain their advancement when their turn came, and cease to suffer from the anxiety of mind at present caused by the glorious uncertainty of their prospects.

THE BUDDHIST LAW-BOOKS OF BURMAH.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with a translation of a review contributed by Julius Jolly, Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Wurtzburg and Tagore Law Lecturer, to the German periodical called *Literaturblatt für Orientalische Philologie*. It deals with Mr. Jardine's "Notes on the Buddhist Law" of the Burmans and with Dr. Führer's two essays on the Manusara. While the world of scholars are looking for material to determine the age of the Indian Manu Shaster, we cannot help regretting the long delay in the appearance of the Wagaru Dhammathat and the want of any facilities for purchasing the publications of Jardine and Forchhammer containing original texts and translations of the Burmese texts. No useful end can be gained by shutting them up in the almiras of the Director of Public Instruction or the Government Book Depôt. It is evident that Dr. Jolly had not seen Mr. Jardine's preface to the Wagaru, which propounds afresh the theory of Colonel Sykes that we must find a Buddhist origin for the famous Indian law.

San Germano published the first translation of a Burmese law-book in his Burmese Empire. (London, 1833.) In 1847 Richardson at Moulmein brought out the Burmese original text of the Dasamathat (dharmaçastra), viz., the Manukyay Dhammathat, with an English translation below. After this Dr. Rost, in the "Indien Studien," I., 315-320, gave a concise history of the Pali compilations of the Manusara. Thirty years later the examination of the manuscripts was again taken up by Dr. A. Führer, now in Bombay, who copied six palm leaf MSS. of the Manusaradhammasatham in the British Museum and India Office. Lately in British Burmah itself they are marching zealously along the road trodden by Richardson. Moung Tet To has in 1874-76 given out four of the most important Burman Dhammathats in the original. Moung Kyaw Doon gave in a little pamphlet a survey of the various sources of Burmese law. But later still, J. Jardine Judicial Commissioner of British Burma, and Dr. E. Forchhammer, Professor of Pali in Rangoon, in their earlier "Notes on Buddhist Law," have furnished a valuable base for the exploration of Burmese law by means of their juristic criticism of the difficult problems in the Burmese laws of marriage and inheritance, their translations of the more important texts of selected law-books, and their discussion of the historical origins.

Mr. Jardine speaks out warmly about the still little appreciated worth of the Burmese law literature, which depends on the learned tradition of two primeval religious systems (Brahman and Buddhist), full of parable and proverb, and is the foundation of the existing civil law of Burmah, and may be an original source in writing the history of the country. Forchhammer gives an introduction of the highest value to the literary history of the Burmese law. The most part of the Dhammathats which we have at present do not go back beyond the last half of the last century. As soon as the Burmans reached the sea, conquered the Talaings, and founded a great empire, the precedents called Apiathoons, *i.e.*, Buddhist moralities and parables, appeared altogether insufficient as guides for the courts of justice. With the need of codification, the Manu Dhammathats found with the conquered Talaings became of the utmost use. They gave the ground-plan for the Burman law-books, but were added to with extracts from the ancient Buddhist literature, and the juridical part, especially the laws of marriage and inheritance, were profoundly altered and widened in their union with the common law of Burma.

Among the Talaing the Dhammathats may be traced back into the middle ages. Thus a Talain priest in 1774 composed the Dhammavilasa Dhammathat. The Talain recension of the Wagaru Dhammathat was composed by a king of Martsoan about the end of the thirteenth century. Clearly the Dhammathats originated in India, not in Ceylon, where such a corresponding literature is to be found—a fact confirmed by the negative result of the inquiry made there by Subhuti on behalf of Dr. Führer. The reception of the Indian law in Further India is a very interesting fact in the science of history, a striking witness to the superiority of the Indian law. The kind and manner of this transfer require indeed much clearing up. As a [illegible] question, [illegible] the carrying of the form of athletics [illegible] a proficiency exacted in any and point out some analogies hitherto unnoticed in Richardson's Manukyay between the Burman and the Indian law.

[illegible] follow some [illegible] pages in which the Burmese texts are compared with the similar texts in Manu, Yajnawalkya Narada, Katyayana, Vishnu, and others. The identical rules pointed out by Professor Jolly relate to the following among other subjects—deposits, gifts, libation of water to a third, gift, contracts of hire, rules for washermen, royal right to horses and elephants, periods of limitation, advocates, debts, penance of false witness at the door of a house, right of a monk or Brahman to pluck fruit in a field or garden, &c., &c.]

From these examples, which might be multiplied, it appears that the Burmese jurists have in no way proceeded to work by rejecting part of Manu, a point which is taken by Jardine, Forchhammer, and Führer. As the Burmans even now set up Manu as the only compiler of the Burmese law, one may thereupon draw several inferences. Mr. Jardine draws as remarkable the resemblance of the Burmese laws with those contained in the Vyavahara Mayukha, although at the very first blink at the question it appears that the Burmese works nowhere make mention of the authorities cited in the Vyavahara Mayukha, Manu excepted. Now, it is certain that the Vyavahara Mayukha was compiled in the seventeenth century; hence it appears that neither the names nor the treatises of the illustrious Indian commentators, beginning with Medhatithi, were known to the Burmans. Only with the Smritis elaborated from these texts do they display a clear acquaintance. They had learned the Smritis probably before the epoch of the commentators which began about the eighth or ninth century. Whether they had access to an older recension of Manu than those now known may, however, appear doubtful in the face of their acquaintance with Narada, Brihaspati, Katyayana, and other Smritis later than our Manu, and in consideration of the newer critique which refers Manu to a higher antiquity. May not the Burmese jurists have made use of one or more of the many Smritis now forgotten altogether or handed down in fragments only which were compiled in the last section of the Smriti epoch? Also the old tradition which makes Manu the oldest giver of laws may have sprung from this source. The circumstance that Bearees is often mentioned in the Manukyay and elsewhere appears to indicate a northern origin. Also the decision of a wise man of Midela, *i.e.*, Mithila, is quoted (III. s. 24). There the introduction according to the Yajnawalkya Smriti was compiled, and there later one of the oldest schools of commentators, the Mithila, arose.

We would feel more certainty in dealing with these questions if the most ancient originals of the Burmese laws were available. The Manusara which Führer intends to edit, and of the contents of which he gives an interesting summary, ought from a linguistic point of view to be of high importance, so far as I can judge from an examination of the materials collected by Dr. Rost and Dr. Führer. Already there is in print an edition and translation of the Wagaru Dhammathat by Dr. Forchhammer, which is so much the more to be welcomed as, according to Forchhammer, we must look upon this work as the real source of the Manusara.

J. JOLLY.

Wurzburg, Feb. 3.

BICYCLING VS. TRICYCLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There appeared in the *Gazette* last week an article giving a very pleasant account of a tour on a tricycle up in the Nilgiris. As a champion of the wheel, I must, however, stand up for my two-wheeled horse, which the writer disparagingly remarks "is given over to acrobats and gymnasts." I contend it is given over to neither. The bicycle was the first and oldest specimen of the cycle tribe, and still, both for speed and ease in propulsion, holds its own against all comers. Having used the bicycle both in business and pleasure for the last ten years, I can speak from experience. Once I have traversed the continent of Europe, crossing by the highest passes in the Alps. I have also a record of over 50,000 miles done on bicycles, without accident of any kind. Not being an acrobat or gymnast in the ordinary sense of the word, my rides have been either for pleasure or on business. The bicycle, I find, will go in the narrowest foot-path, where with a tricycle it would be impossible. The speed of the former as far exceeds the latter as a steam-engine the carriage. The labour of walking a quarter of a mile is sufficient to carry a bicyclist three to five miles, a tricyclist not more than two. Twenty miles an hour is not uncommon on the racing path with a bicycle, eight to twelve is the average road record, while over 200 miles in twenty-four hours has frequently been accomplished. The tricycle falls far short of these figures, but yet with modern improvements it is fast progressing, and is recognised as an easy means of carriage. Your corresp

and the Judicial Commissioner are also located under one roof. The precise date of the Resident's visit has not yet been fixed.

"Cholera has broken out in a mild form in the districts of Ellichpur and Buldana. In the latter district the affected villages are happily far from Sewulgaon Raja, where a large fair is now being held. This fair is an annual one, and is by far the largest in the Province. It generally begins in the early part of October, and lasts for about twenty-five days. It is visited by thousands of devotees and holiday-makers. Goods and merchandise are brought for sale not only from the surrounding districts of Khandeish, Berhampur, Nasick, and Ahmednuggur, but also from the remotest corners of Hyderabad and other places. Over 150,000 people congregate annually at this fair, and the collections at the shrine are very considerable, amounting to almost a lakh of rupees. Elaborate sanitary precautions are taken for the health of the people, and their belongings are guarded by a strong force of policemen under the District Superintendent of Police himself, while a European magistrate is on the spot to administer justice and to punish offenders. Every encouragement and support is given by the authorities, so as to make the fair a success. Notwithstanding the mildness of the present outbreak of cholera, extra sanitary precautions are being taken every where. It is earnestly to be hoped that this dreaded disease will not find its way to this densely crowded place, where it would certainly play much havoc. The result would be the dispersion of the people in all directions, with cholera following in their wake, as was the case at the Pandhurpur fair last year.

The drill season for the Volunteers has opened under most auspicious circumstances. During the present month they have some rifle matches to go through. First comes the Southern India Volunteer Contest, which will be shot off on or about the 18th of this month—distances 500 and 600 yards. In the *Dewali* holidays a team of 10 will go down to Nagpur to shoot against the Volunteers there, who have challenged them. They have also been challenged to games of lawn-tennis and billiards. The team will be taken down by Captain H. S. Nicholetts, the champion shot of the Northern India Rifle Association for three years in succession. Sergeant J. Peters and Corporal V. Madeira are also men in whom reliance can be placed to make a good score.

RIDING ACCIDENT AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Oct. 7.

Mr. E. J. Drew, of the Patent Ice Factory, has sustained a nasty accident. While out riding the other day his horse stumbled and fell, and Mr. Drew sustained an accident which was afterwards discovered to be a fracture of the collar-bone. He is now, however, progressing favourably.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Conncil was held yesterday, Sir Frank Souter presiding. There were also present Colonel Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Blanc, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nowrosjee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. M. N. Banajee, and Mr. Thorburn.

HONORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the following Government Resolution on the subject :—

General Department,

Bombay Castle, 3rd October, 1884.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay No. 6760, dated 26th September, 1884, stating that the Town Council at their last meeting considered Government Resolution, dated 30th August, and that the decision thereon was adjourned for a week ; inquiring whether Government would approve of the proposal of the Medical Department being so far modified as to admit of two assistant surgeons on salaries of about Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 each being appointed, instead of one junior surgeon from the commissioned ranks of the Indian Medical Department ; observing that it is thought that the adoption of this suggestion might prove a valuable incentive to local students, and that the holders of the appointments would gain an experience not otherwise obtainable, by which not only they, but to a more or less and gradually increasing extent the public would be benefited ; and intimating that the salary proposed is admittedly small, but is believed to be sufficiently large to secure the services of some of the best graduates who, however desirous of gaining further hospital experience, would, but for this salary, be compelled, in order to earn their living, to enter into private practice immediately on taking their degree.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, No. 4000, dated 1st October, 1884, stating in reply to Government memorandum No. 43-p, dated 30th September, 1884, that he agrees to the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, of appointing two assistant surgeons, in lieu of one junior commissioned surgeon of the Indian Medical Department, provided the selection of the former be made by him (the Surgeon-General) from the list of those at present employed in the Government service ; observing that by appointing such, the wishes of those advocating the proposed scheme would be fulfilled, whilst the services of graduates on whose tried professional qualifications reliance may be placed would be procured ; deprecating the employment of graduates who had only just obtained their diplomas or had not gained that practical experience so essential for the efficient performance of duties such as those pertaining to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ; and adding that the inducement, namely, salaries of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150, held out by the Municipal Commissioner, is wholly insufficient, as those possessing the requisite experience and ability, to whom alone the duties should be entrusted, will not be found willing to accept office unless guaranteed salaries of at least Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that H. E. the Governor in Council willingly acceded to his proposal that two assistant surgeons should be appointed in lieu of one junior surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, but is of opinion that in justice to the hospital and its patients the gentlemen selected for appointment should be of exceptional ability and of some experience in their profession. It is very desirable that such an opportunity as is thus offered should be afforded to graduates of the Grant Medical College ; but the candidates should be selected by the Surgeon-General, who is best able to judge of their fitness. His Excellency in Council believes with the Surgeon-General that it is unlikely that the services of competent medical men could be obtained for the salaries specified in Mr. Ollivant's letter.

W. P. Symonds,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Dr. Blanc said it appeared from the Resolution that the Town Council and the Government were practically of one mind regarding the appointment of medical assistants to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He could quite understand that the Surgeon-General should look to his own department to secure a good man for the post. But the Surgeon-General was probably not well cognizant of the fact that there were also graduates engaged in private practice, who could do the work to satisfaction. There were competent men among the civil practitioners here, to whom an opening of this kind should not be denied. Dr. Blanc thought that a salary of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 per month would be a fair remuneration, considering the earnings of competent medical men in Bombay. With these remarks the speaker proposed :—That the three honorary surgeons employed at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital having resigned their post, Government be asked to appoint in their stead two qualified native medical practitioners for a period of two years. 2nd. That Government be requested to direct the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay to invite applications from graduates of the Grant Medical College and Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay, and to recommend to Government the two candidates he deems best fitted for the post. 3rd. That a sum equivalent to the pecuniary loss which the selected candidate might sustain by being obliged to discontinue altogether their private dispensaries they be allowed a monthly remuneration of Rs. 125, rising to Rs. 150 for the second year to be paid out of the Municipal grant. 4th. The assistant surgeons shall be at liberty to engage in non-dispensary private practice, provided that such practice does not interfere with their hospital duties. 5th. The assistant surgeons shall be subordinate to the surgeon in charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and shall perform such duties as the said surgeon in charge shall entrust them.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition, remarking that the pay which was proposed to be offered was sufficient to attract competent men.

The proposition being put was carried.

Col. Merewether moved the following resolution, which stood in the name of Mr. Geary, who was unable to be present :—That the Corporation be recommended to place at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner the sum of Rs. 63,984 to meet contingencies during the current year, the amount being debited to surplus cash balance. The speaker referred to the bad state of some of the roads in urging the necessity of sanctioning the grant.

It was pointed out that there would be a legal difficulty in bringing forward a motion until three months should have expired, after it had once been disposed of. Eventually Col. Merewether withdrew his motion in favour of an amendment proposed by Dr. Blanc, and seconded by Mr. Khote, which was to the effect that as soon as three months have expired from August last, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure from surplus cash balance of Rs. 1,33,214 to provide for the cost of metalling and lighting roads, effecting certain additions and alterations at the Worlee pumping station, &c.

The amendment was carried.

RECENT FLOODS IN THE CITY.

The Council considered the following notice of motion from Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee :—

Girgaum, 1st September, 1884.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—I give you notice that it is my intention to ask the Town Council, at the next meeting, to request the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to explain why the undermentioned districts continued flooded for several hours and after, the heavy rainfall of Friday consequence of which traffic was interrupted and business stopped in several districts, causing much annoyance to the ratepayers.

LIST OF DISTRICTS FLOODED.

1. Khetwadi, Chunam Kiln-road, and Girgaum Back-road.
2. Sonapore.
3. Null Bazaar.
4. Cammatteepoors and Koombharwada.
5. Grant-road.
6. DeLisle-road.
7. Parell-road.
8. Love-lane, Byculla.
9. Byculla Flats.

I have, &c.

Nowrozjee Furdoonjee,
Member of the Town Council.

Mr. Nowrozjee observed that one would have imagined that with the construction of the surface drains, the public had been relieved of the flood nuisance, but that was unfortunately not the case.

The Commissioner explained that if the results of the surface drainage could not be obtained at present, it was because the scheme had not yet been carried out in its entirety. It was not so much the local rains that had caused the floods, as the volume of water coming down from the higher districts, namely, on the one side the Malabar and Cumballa Hills and the Pythoni section on the other. The water from both these sides concentrated in the drainage system, which also received the flood-water of Khetwady. The Commissioner earnestly deprecated the system of adopting half-measures, which retarded the completion of works designed to yield certain results when carried out in their entirety. To avert the flooding of the low-lying portions of the city, two intercepting sewers had been designed, one of which would only be completed before next monsoon.

MEDICAL WOMEN FOR INDIA FUND.

A letter, dated 21st August last, from Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C. I. E., Honorary Secretary to the Medical Women for India Fund, was read, requesting the Council to recommend the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 500 a month towards the funds of the mission, a perpetual one.

Mr. Thorburn proposed, and Mr. R. N. Khote seconded, that the Town Council regret they are not able to make any proposal to the Corporation for the payment of a perpetual grant.

An amendment was moved by Dr. Blanc, and seconded by the chairman, that the discussion of the subject be postponed for a week.

The amendment was ultimately carried by the casting vote of the chairman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain S. Bason, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

The steamer Inchborva, 1,497 tons, Captain J. W. Eno, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Newport (7th Sept.), brought a cargo of 2,560 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain W A Starratt, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G K Wasay, Mr L A Rodrigues, and 31 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer California, Captain W. S. Young, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss C Allan, Mrs Baldwin, Mrs Bateson, Mrs Clive, Miss Clive, 3 Master Clives, Master A Claridge, Sir J R Clough, Mr S P Cowie, Miss Corrigan, Miss K Corrigan, Mr W G Forbes, Miss Fallard, Mrs E Jones, Lieut C M Lester, Revd F J McCreadie, Miss Agnes McDonald, Mrs Marshall, Mr Monypiny, Capt Gerald O'Sullivan, Mr Ostersham, Mrs Phillips, Master Phillips, Mr Pearse, Mrs Pearse, Mrs Tobinson, Misses Tobinson, Miss Ada C. Seymour, and Mr J V Webb. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Zambesi (s)	Bason	Hongkong, Sept. 15.
8	J. M. Canning (s).	Creagh.....	Kurrachee, Oct. 5.
	California (s) ...	Young	Glasgow, Sept. 5.
	Clan Forbes (s) ...	.....	Liverpool.
	Huzara (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Euphrates (s)	Sheldrick ...	Kurrachee, &c.
	Nerbudda (s)	Starratt	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
3	Arratoon Apcar (s)	Mactavish...	Hongkong, Sept. 16.
	Wigtonshire	Furneaux ...	Buenos Ayres, Aug. 2.
4	Booldana (s)	Clark	Bombay, Sept. 19.
	Glenroy	Wrig	Mauritius, Sept. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3.—Steamers Justitia, Ashleigh Brook, Discoverer, Thisbe, and Siam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
4	Sirsa (s)	Calcutta.
6	Rewa (s)	London.
	Siam (s)	Calcutta.
	Clan Mackenzie (s	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
4	Khandila (s)	Calcutta.
	India (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—25 cases dry colour and 218 kegs white zinc paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

City of Venice s—122 kegs red lead, Rahoobhoy Moolchund ; 15 chests copper, Antobs Yeshwantjee ; 16 casks paint of sorts, Ebramjee Essoobjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—27 bales paper, the Agra Bank.

City of Carthage s—1 butt whisky, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

California s—43 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo s—9 casks dry colors, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

Malwa s—3 cases vinegar and oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee ; 8 cases soap, &c., Jafferjee Jeevunjee ; 2 cases toys, Allama and Rayman ; 12 cases toys, Essoobhoy Ebramjee ; 64 packages provisions, bacon, and cheese, Hajee Voydeena Hajee Jackeeria ; 2 cases eau de cologne, Treacher and Co.

Thames s—7 cases port, the Chartered Bank.

Hydaspes s—27 cases medicines, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—10 cases playing cards, Tyebally Abdoolally.

Colombo s—40 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

Canton s—50 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX,

China s—10 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—500 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 4,408 cwts wheat, Dharsey Wasjee ; 200 cwts coir, Mo jee Mooljee ; 100 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee ; 525 cwts cotton seed, Pelly and Co ; 900 cwts linseed ; and 75 cwts myrabolams, Ghella Bhimul.

Clan Murray s—4 bales cotton, Motilall Falkisondass ; 25 bales wool, Damodhur Khimjee ; 40 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 3 bales wool, Velljee Soondarjee ; 25 bales wool, Gocouldass Tooisoedass ; 75 bales rags, Girdhurdass Rangoomul ; 439 cwts linseed cake, Thomas H. Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—27 cases woollen piece goods and 9 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 bundles ivory, Jafrazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 8 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Lachmondass Vleumchund ; 35 cases woollen handkerchiefs Joharimul Dalsookhrai ; 2 cases chudder, Abdoo-Nubee.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

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1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1883	£4,842,054 14

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Medium	1½	0 7 0
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Small	1	0 4 0
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Large	4	1 10 0
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LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.		0 10 0
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REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
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